The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1888. No. 1.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE,
& Raymond, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

E. WISMER,
Tinsmith. Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
Fire & Life Insurance. Money to Lend.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
late of Supreme Court, England,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
and Insurance Agent.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
Dominion Land Surveyor and
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Licensed Auctioneer
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
QU'APPELLE,
Office opposite McEwan's Blacksmith shop.

BRICK FOR SALE
IN ANY QUANTITY
AT THE
Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.
J. DOOLITTLE.

LIME FOR SALE!
IN ANY QUANTITY.
Apply to Frank Marwood, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

J. M. Creamer, V.S.
OF REGINA,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, will be at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, '88,
For the purpose of treating the ailments of Horses and Cattle, in fact ALL ANIMALS.
Those desirous of consulting Mr. Creamer should call on the above date as it will be his last visit for some time.

SINTALUTA
Best Wheat Market
ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries,
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE,
Crockery, Glassware, etc.
POST OFFICE STORE

PHEASANT FORKS.

—Mr. Cornell is leaving again for Ontario, Mr. Webster, jun., having taken his farm.

—Mr. Henry Morley has some expectation of going to Philadelphia to engage in the butchering business.

—The two schools established in the Colony, have very small attendance. The one at the Forks has been often closed for days together there being not enough scholars present to make it worth while to teach them.

—Threshing has fairly begun. Messrs. Ward were delayed by breakages, but are now in full blast, doing excellent work. A large proportion of wheat will not be threshed as the frost totally destroyed it, yet there will be a large quantity of wheat on the Colony after all.

—Mr. Quintin Stillborn has done well with home-made cheese and this summer that enterprise has paid him well. Mr. Teece has done a good deal in this line. Both these gentlemen say there is no better country in the world for dairying and raising stock. Strenuous efforts are being made to get up a cheese factory. It is thought that 400 cows can be secured.

—The farmers are feeling very keenly the effects of the terrible fire that started near Abernethy and burned in an easterly direction and spreading both north and south as it pursued its greedy march as far as to Brandon. On the east side of the P. M. Colony there is hardly an acre of pasture left, even the bluffs are largely destroyed and cattle have to be fed already fully a month before the usual time. This means no grass in the spring until it grows green in the spring so that instead of having stock finding their own living after the middle of March, it must be the middle of May before they can go without being fed. Many farmers have besides had one-half their hay stacks burned. Some few lost a good deal of the grain by fire as well.

—Take The Progress from now till January 1st, 1890, for only one dollar.

WIDE AWAKE.

—Messrs. Jackson & Co's new thresher is working finely.

—Anyone travelling across the country from Qu'Appelle to Katepwe, will be pleased to see large numbers of splendid stacks of wheat, oats and barley. The yield from the machine, is said to be very good indeed, and the farmers are joyful. The land shows a high state of cultivation and we doubt if there be any better section of land, or better farmers than can be found in this settlement, in the Canadian Northwest.

The Legislature.

Regina, Oct. 31.

The first session of the first Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, in the fifty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the first of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Royal, was opened in Regina to-day.

The number of spectators was very large, and standing room was difficult to find. While the official machinery was being got into readiness for the opening, the Mounted Police band discoursed sweet music outside.

At about 15 o'clock the members took their seats, and the Clerk of the Assembly, R. B. Gordon, announced the desire of the Lieut.-Governor that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

Moved by Cayley, of Calgary, seconded by Betts, of Prince Albert, —That H. C. Wilson, of Edmonton, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker. Carried unanimously.

Hon. Speaker Wilson was then conducted to the Chair amidst applause and thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him.

Lieut.-Governor Royal entered, approved of the choice of Speaker, and proceeded to read his speech, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me much pleasure in opening the first Session of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, to be able to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country, and the completeness of its representation in our Legislature, which I regard as the preceding step to Provincial organization. In the progressive evolution of our present constitution towards thoroughly representative Government, you will find that I am in full accord with your legitimate aspirations.

When entering upon the onerous duties of my office, I first directed my attention to the state of the legislation of the Territories, and came to the conclusion that a revision and consolidation of the Ordinances was a matter of paramount importance. On the 11th of July last, I entrusted this work to a Commission, specially appointed for the purpose, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson and A. E. Forget, Esquire, late Clerk of the North West Council. Their report will be laid before you, to which I desire to direct your chief attention during the present Session, feeling confident that your labors will result in the establishment of a clearly drafted body of laws.

A question which was repeatedly before the North-West Council, and which is one most seriously affecting the farmers of the country, will again demand your earnest consideration. I allude to the subject of Prairie Fires. Reports have reached me, leading me to infer that the existing legislation upon this matter is not sufficient for the suppression of the evil, and I therefore earnestly hope, that, when all the facts have been ascertained, our united efforts may result in the passing of some measure, which will prove as complete and effective as experience and mature deliberation can make it. I may here remark, that the valued assistance, hitherto rendered by the North-West Mounted Police in enforcing the provision of the Prairie Fire Ordinances, calls for a generous public recognition. A Bill respecting Vital Statistics will be submitted to you, which, it is hoped, will prove the forerunner of a simple and effective system of general statistics.

I have this season cheerfully responded to as many invitations as I could possibly accept, addressed to me by Agricultural Societies within the Territories, and I have visited several Exhibitions, at which the industry, perseverance and intelligence of our farming community have elicited the admiration of every one present. The excellence, as well as the abundance of the crops throughout our Canadian North-West, have enabled the husbandman to look forward with bright hopes to a reward for his labor. Some features of these Exhibitions were especially interesting, prominent among them being the exhibits of the Indian Reservations. I have also admired at Fort Qu'Appelle the exhibits sent by the Industrial School, situated in that locality, and, with respect to the Dominion Experimental Farms, the undoubted practical utility of these establishments was most strikingly demonstrated at some of the Fairs. The fact is now established beyond all doubt, that this vast portion of Canada offers in every part, a home of plenty and comfort to the industrious immigrant, who will not be discouraged by losses frequently arising from the inexperience of soil and climate, which is incident to all new countries.

I would also point out to you the desirability of devising means, by which the cause of Temperance may be most effectually served, consistently with your rights and duties as British subjects and free men. It is to be borne in mind that Legislation cannot be expected to make men honest, sober or wise.

Sobriety is a virtue, the practice of which is taught and inculcated by Religion, the law addressing itself to the prevention or the punishment of crime or vice in so far as public order is attacked or threatened. Whether exceptional Legislation is to be continued or not, is a matter upon which you, as representatives of the people, have the sole right to speak with any degree of authority. I shall be happy to transmit to the Honorable the Privy Council at Ottawa, any resolution or representation, with respect to the Temperance question, that you may think fit to pass, and which will, I have no doubt, receive at the hands of the Dominion Government, all due consideration. In the meantime, a deep sense of my official sponsibly will continue to guide me in carrying out the law, as I find it in the Statute Book.

A statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the General Revenue Fund will be submitted to you with the Auditor's report. I will also cause to be laid before you, at an early period, the Territorial Estimates for the years 1888-89, which will be prepared with the assistance of my Advisory Council; due regard being had to economy and the requirements of the public service.

I commend these various important subjects, and any others which may be laid before you, to your best consideration, with full confidence in your earnest desire, under the guidance of a kind Providence, to promote the development and well-being of the people of these Territories.

After the speech had been read in both English and French, the Lieut.-Governor retired, and the Speaker in his official robes took the Chair.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Judge Richardson, seconded by Judge Macleod.—That the rules of the previous Council be adopted until new rules be passed, and where the same are not applicable that the rules of the Dominion House of Commons do prevail. Carried.

Moved by Judge Richardson, seconded by Judge Rouleau.—That the Speech of the Lieut.-Governor be taken into consideration on Monday next. Carried.

Judge Rouleau moved the adjournment until Friday at 2 o'clock.

Regina, Nov. 3.

The Speaker took the Chair at 15.05 o'clock. The Clerk read the Journals of the house.

The Speaker laid on the table a petition against the return of Hillyard Mitchell, of Batoche, accompanied with a verbal message from the Lieut.-Governor; also a copy of the revised ordinances of the North-West Territories, 1888, together with a copy of instructions issued to the commissioners for revising said ordinances and the following report from the same:

To the Honorable Joseph Royal, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories.

The undersigned in presenting the accompanying report of the proposed revised ordinance of the Territories as the result of their endeavors to comply with His Honor's instructions of the 11th July, 1888, have the honor to state:

That the report herewith submitted is composed of 62 chapters, comprising all the public ordinances at present in force, and connected therewith is a proposed draft of an ordinance for declaring the effect of the revised ordinances whether adopted in their present form or amended by the Legislative Assembly.

That in the proposed revision and consolidation of the ordinances it has been the aim of the undersigned, in accordance with Your Honor's instructions, to establish in so far as possible, a uniform phraseology, and make their several provisions clear and precise.

That while they have not adhered strictly in detail to the instructions of Your Honor, as originally given them, they have endeavored to keep within the lines of those variations suggested by them and approved by Your Honor in the several personal interviews Your Honor has permitted.

That in some of the ordinances, more particularly the municipal ordinance, it was necessary to introduce a few alterations, which the undersigned will hold themselves in readiness to point out when called upon to do so, with a statement of their reasons for such changes. The undersigned being content to say here generally, that in their opinion, the alterations suggested are in most cases only made for the purpose of giving expression to what was conceived to be the original intention of the N. W. Council.

That in the proposed school ordinance, the alterations from the existing ordinance are only those submitted by the Board of Education, whose recommendation is enclosed for Your Honor's consideration.

That in the proposed ordinance respecting juries, the changes suggested are in detail only, but as there appears to be a conflict of power in the Northwest Territories Act in regard to juries, in that now submitted, it is proposed that its coming into force be made subject to the repeal of section 71 and 75 of that Act, which His Excellency the Governor is empowered to do by proclamation.

The comparatively limited time at our disposal has not permitted the printing of the North-West Territories Act, and the order-in-council referred to in Your Honor's instructions, but as they contain the fixed laws under which legislative powers in the Territories are exercised, the undersigned respectfully suggest that the final printing of the revised ordinances, when they become law, will offer a fitting opportunity for introducing them.

Respectfully submitted,
H. Richardson.
A. E. Forget.

Regina, N. W. T., Oct. 31, 1888.

Mr. Cayley presented a petition from T. C. West, praying for admission to practice law in the Territories without complying with the exactions of the ordinance respecting the legal profession. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lineham, that the petition be received and referred to the petition committee.

Mr. Ross—Before we pass to the next order of business I would move that the petition against the return of Hillyard Mitchell be now read.

Mr. Haultain—I rise to a question of privilege whether a petition which has not been read by any honorable member of this House can be read.

Continued on fourth page.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Sharpshooters' Memorial Unveiled by the Governor-General To-Day.

Prisoners Acquitted — A Missing Man — Boodle Charges.

Judge Monk's Funeral—Griffintown Murderer—St. Clair Tunnel.

Reward For Conviction of Cattle Poisoners—A Case of Suicide.

A French Importer Arrested for Using False Invoices—A Canon Resigns.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—It is rumored the customs authorities have just discovered large frauds perpetrated by a firm from France by means of duplicate invoices. The premises have been seized. The authorities refuse to divulge the name of the firm.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—The Bell Telephone company to-day issued a circular reducing the rates from $50 to $25.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—The sharpshooters' memorial was unveiled to-day by the Governor-General in the presence of the entire volunteer force and 10,000 people. The memorial, which is in honor of Wilson and Rogers, two Ottawa volunteers who were killed at Cut Knife Creek, is a colossal figure of a volunteer standing on a great pedestal of grey Canadian granite. It cost $7,000, which was raised by public subscription.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—Dennis Murphy has resigned the boodle commissionership, and Judge Dugas, of Montreal, has been appointed. The inquiry will commence on Tuesday. Warrants are being prepared for some arrests.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—There are eighty physicians, besides Dr. A. M. Ross, of Montreal, who publicly protest against compulsory vaccination.

PICTON, Nov. 1.—Peter Levilers and son, Wellington Levilers, who were charged for shooting and killing George [illegible] have been acquitted. The prisoners were much affected, as were many of the audience.

MORRISBURG, Nov. 1.—M. G. Mc[illegible], a wealthy citizen of Morrisburg, was missing this morning, not having been home since night. His hat was found floating in the flame leading from the canal to Gibson's mill, and further search the body was discovered near the mills, the water having driven it against the grating. He was seen last night and it is not known how the accident occurred. He had a large sum of money on his person, which was found on the body.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1. — The government of the province of Quebec is taking steps to induce many of the 500,000 French Canadians who from year to year have left the province to settle in the United States to return to the land of their birth.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—At a public dinner of the Caledonian society, Colonel George T. Denison, police magistrate of this city and commander of the Governor General's body guard, in responding to the toast of the Army and Navy," said Canada was entering upon a great crisis. "I tell you," he went on, "things are crowding upon us very fast. We shall probably soon be called on. I mean those of us who are loyal to the British flag, to defend the life of the country. Within the past two months we have seen one thing after another, showing a most bitter and hostile feeling towards this country on the part of the United States. Only this very evening came a telegram from Washington saying that Mr. Cleveland is going to issue his retaliation proclamation. Let him do it. I have every faith in Canada. We have the country and the people, and we can hold our own. All that is necessary is for us to be true to ourselves. I am sorry to see that some of us have no confidence in the future. I hope our volunteers will mark these traitors in this country and put them in the rear when trouble comes. I do not like to see letters in our papers advocating annexation. It is nothing but rank treason." Col. Denison concluded by repeating that Mr. Cleveland was trying to provoke Canada and Great Britain to war, and calling upon all loyal Canadians to be ready for it. Joseph Tait, a prominent Liberal, made a speech attacking Col. Denison. He claimed that every man who favored the annexation of Canada to the United States was perfectly entitled to entertain his opinions and to preach them publicly. Messrs. Tait and others then left the banquet amid cheers and counter cheers.

TORONTO, Nov. 1. — Yesterday morning the wife of Principal Caven, of Knox college, on entering the bath-room of their residence was horrified to find Mary Brooks, their servant, lying dead in the bath, which was filled with water. It was evident the girl had deliberately drowned herself in the bath.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 29.—The steam barge Algonquin during to-day's heavy northwest snowstorm grounded four miles west of the upper entrance of the Sault canal on the Canadian side. The steamer is grain-laden from Port Arthur for Kingston.

HAMILTON, Oct. 31. — Miss Margaret White, of Dundas, about a month ago entered an action for $5,000 for breach of promise against Elijah Binkley, of West Flamboro. The case has preyed upon her mind, and four days ago she began to show symptoms of insanity. She is now a raving maniac.

HUNTSVILLE, Ont., Nov. 1. — Erastus Wiman last night addressed a meeting of residents of this place on the existing conditions affecting the relations between the United States and Canada, and in the course of his remarks said: "It is as certain as the sun shines, that a change impends in the relations between the two countries. Canadians mistake Grover Cleveland if they think he will stop short of his purpose in enforcing the retaliatory policy whether he triumphs or is defeated in the impending conflict for the presidency.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Judge Monk's funeral this morning was one of the largest ever seen here. The pallbearers were Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Judges Doherty and Cross, A. J. Buchanan, Bank of Montreal, Sheriff Chauveau and Strachan Bethune, Q.C.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The trial of Jack Kehoe, the Griffintown murderer, was commenced in the Queen's Bench this morning. The insanity plea was broken down. The evidence of the father was strong against the prisoner.

SARNIA, Nov. 2.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the St. Clair Tunnel Construction company: President, Joseph Hickson; vice-president, S. J. Sargeant; secretary-treasurer, Robert Wright; engineer, Joseph Hobson; directors, Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia; C. Mackenzie, Sarnia; J. Hickson, S. J. Sargeant, Montreal; John Bell, Belleville; E. W. Meddough, W. J. Spicer, Detroit. It was stated at the meeting that the tunnel would be finished in two years at a cost of $2,500,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 2.—Annie Philippini, whose romantic history attracted so much attention during the trial of the Lobique murder case, has quarrelled with Day, who was the man arrested and charged with instigating the shooting. She visited Day's house and tried to bring her sister away, who had made her home there. As a consequence of the visit she is prosecuting Day for assault.

KINGSTON, Nov. 2.—The ratepayers will vote on the 29th on a by-law granting $75,000 to the Napanee & Tamworth railway, and $150,000 to the Kingston & Smith's Falls road.

CORNWALL, Nov. 2.—The water will be let into the canal to-morrow, but navigation is not expected to commence before Sunday. A large gang of men has been employed night and day during the past week rushing the work. Fifty Indians under Chief Jacobs have also been employed on the work for the past few days, contributing valuable service. Over 35 large barges, heavily laden, are at the entrance of the canal awaiting the opening and several more are lying in the vicinity of Dickinson's landing.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—The irregularity in the sailing of mail steamships is of late causing considerable dissatisfaction. The Vancouver only left port at 7 o'clock, being thus about 24 hours late.

ST. JOHN'S, Que., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Lewis Tremblay, wife of a quack doctor, committed suicide here this morning by jumping from Jones' bridge into the canal. The deceased has inherited $20,000 from her first husband and given it to her second spouse to invest. Discovering he had lost it, she became despondent and took her life.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Out of 100 leading physicians interviewed regarding the advisability of erecting Victoria hospital on the proposed site, only ten are favorable to it, the balance holding that it is too far removed from the business and manufacturing centre of the city.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Referring to the report that the Retaliation act is to be enforced against Canada, the Globe says, "This will be a deplorable event, and one, too, likely to breed very serious difficulties. Canada may be injured, but cannot be disgraced, by the President's resort to so aggressive a policy. No true Canadian will say that our government should crawl in terror for the sake of averting the blow. In other circumstances, perhaps, something more than Canada has conceded already might be honorably yielded for good neighbor's sake, but our Dominion would present a most ignominious figure in hurrying to surrender now to Washington threats.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The Bell Telephone company to-day issued a circular reducing the rates from $50 to $25.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—The Ontario government has offered a reward of $1,000 for such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the persons who sent poisoned candies to the Lowell and Cherry children in Galt.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—W. A. Foster, Q. C., solicitor for the Central bank liquidators, died last night after a few days illness from pneumonia.

HAMILTON, Nov. 1.—A sensation was caused among Grand Trunk railway employees here this morning when it became known that a number of the most reliable conductors on this part of the company's lines had received "red tickets," which is equivalent to indefinite suspension or discharge. Detectives have been working the whole line to Montreal. It is alleged as a result that twenty-three conductors have been suspended, among them being William McKay and Robert Gilkison of this city.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The medical students' parade last night did not end without a most unfortunate affair. While the students were on their way home they stopped in front of the house of Dr. McCully, specialist, who is dubbed a "quack" by the regular doctors, and commenced to groan and hoot. McCully appeared at an open window with a gun. This angered the students, and they commenced to throw bricks and stones. McCully then fired three times at them. Harry Oldright, son of Dr. Oldright, received an ugly wound in the leg, and two or three are said to be slightly wounded, but their names cannot be ascertained. The gun was loaded with buckshot. Dr. Aldright this morning swore out a warrant against McCully, and he was arraigned at the police court this morning and remanded until to-morrow. The affair has caused great excitement.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—A. Bartin, a Frenchman, importer of Bordeaux wines, was arrested this morning on a charge of defrauding the customs with false invoices. Some $5,000 worth of wines, consigned to him, have been seized. The customs was first notified by the trade, who could not compete with him. He has been doing business here for nearly a year on an extensive scale. Invoices were given in to the customs fully 30 per cent. lower than the ones he is supposed to have paid for. He states that the advance was made to cover freight, etc. The arrest was the outcome of Officer Grose's action in seizing the accused's correspondence. He was admitted to bail.

CORNWALL, Nov. 3.—The canal bank gradually settled yesterday afternoon about two feet or more, and last evening a crack was discovered in the bank where the old break occurred. Public opinion was that water would be let in Sunday, and the boats be able to run Monday, but the chances now are that they will not get through this autumn. Most people who have visited the scene of the break say it is very doubtful, and seem to think that when the water is let in the canal the pressure will be so great that the bank will go out once more.

HAMILTON, Nov. 3.—Canon Mockridge, of Christ church, this city, feeling that he cannot conscientiously continue to minister to the congregation unless free from pew system adopted, has sent in his resignation.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Smallpox still lingers in Buffalo, and it is feared that the massing of large election crowds in the city will result in a spread of the disease.

ORANGEVILLE, Nov. 3.—A man named Hawey, 52 years of age, was tried for rape Thursday and acquitted on a technicality. That night a party of half-a-dozen young men seized Hawey and after gagging him dragged him into a dark alley, where they committed a most wanton outrage on him, maiming him for life. Hawey has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of his assailants.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.—It is rumored that the Local legislature will be called together for the dispatch of business about the 10th of January.

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—Bealby and Harris, members of "A" battery, deserted last night.

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—A telegram from Principal Grant at Hong Kong, received to-day, contained the one word "Homeward."

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—Major-General Cameron has gone to Montreal to meet his wife and family from England.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The grand jury this morning brought in a true bill against Arthur Belanger, accused of causing the death of Emma Genereux at St. Cunegonde.

AMERICAN.

ELPASO, Texas, Oct. 31.—The Mexican Central passenger train, due here at 7.25 this morning, was held up 102 miles below here at 4.30 o'clock, by three masked men. They came on the engine over the tender, and at the point of six-shooters forced the engineer and fireman to stop the train and get off. They divided the train and left the passenger cars, and ran on six miles, when they again stopped and robbed the express car, getting over $2,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A Republican procession, composed chiefly of colored men, met a Democratic procession at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue yesterday, and a riotous struggle ensued. Store windows were smashed and several persons were injured.

DULUTH, Nov. 1.—So far ninety cars of steel rails for the Duluth & Winnipeg road, or enough to lay fifteen miles of track, are now at Northern Pacific Junction and Cloquet. Several hundred men are now at work on the road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Early this morning, while General Asa L. Bushnell, who was the centre figure in the Republican parade last evening, was returning home, he was attacked by roughs, knocked down and kicked in a brutal manner, the men declaring that he should never conduct another Republican meeting or be governor of Ohio. Bushnell was carried to his residence, where he now lies in a critical condition. The roughs escaped.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Capt. Kennedy, of the British ship Creedmore, from Manilla, which arrived yesterday, reports that on September 9.30 a.m., he sighted a ship with signals of distress flying, which proved to be the British ship Ardencapte. He hove close to the ship, and asked if he could render any assistance. The captain of the Ardencapte said that he had a shipwrecked crew on board, and asked Capt. Kennedy to take them off. The latter agreed. The wrecked crew proved to be a part of the ship Carl Weyniss, which had been in collision with the Ardencapte, and sank immediately, carrying down 16 persons, including the captain's wife and three children. The Ardencapte was also found to be in a dangerous condition. Capt. Guthrie, of the Ardencapte, mustered his crew, who decided to leave the ship, and went on board the Creedmore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—At the State department the utmost reticence was manifested regarding the Sackville matter. Secretary Bayard himself was absent from the city, and those in charge refuse absolutely to say anything whatever upon the subject. Very little can be learned as to the ex-minister's intentions. The rumor is current to-day that His Lordship intends to leave for New York to-night, and would sail directly to London, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. It is utterly impossible to get any information at the legation building. In diplomatic circles the opinion is freely expressed that Lord Sackville will be assigned to some other mission, and the general opinion is that his next assignment would be the nature of a promotion, and that St. Petersburg would be his ministerial residence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Blaine, jr., is much improved to-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Everything is in readiness for a big Republican parade this afternoon. The weather is beautiful and consequently it is expected 30,000 men will be in line. The column will move at three o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3. — The steam whaler Brasher arrived from the Arctic sea yesterday with the information that the thirteen vessels and their crews of about 500 men which were caught in the ice the last of September are safe. The Brasher went to their relief, but could not get near the endangered vessels on account of ice, but on October 2, after the vessels had been imprisoned nine days, a gale sprung up, which allowed the captains to take the opportunity to release their vessels, and in a day or two all were safely out of the ice and on the way to the whaling rendezvous.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Despite a heavy rain, the Republican business men's parade was one of the grandest, and in point of numbers the largest, demonstration of the present campaign. All along the route there was great enthusiasm, waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and singing of campaign songs. There were some 3,000 paraders. The parade was reviewed by Levi P. Morton and a number of prominent Republicans.

JACKSON, Minn., Nov. 3.—A prairie fire, running through the Sioux Valley township, Jackson county, burned Henry Ray, aged 20 years, so badly that he cannot recover. Mrs. Mollie O'Connor and her baby, four weeks old, and a woman and her son, aged 16 years, who were visiting her, were burned to death.

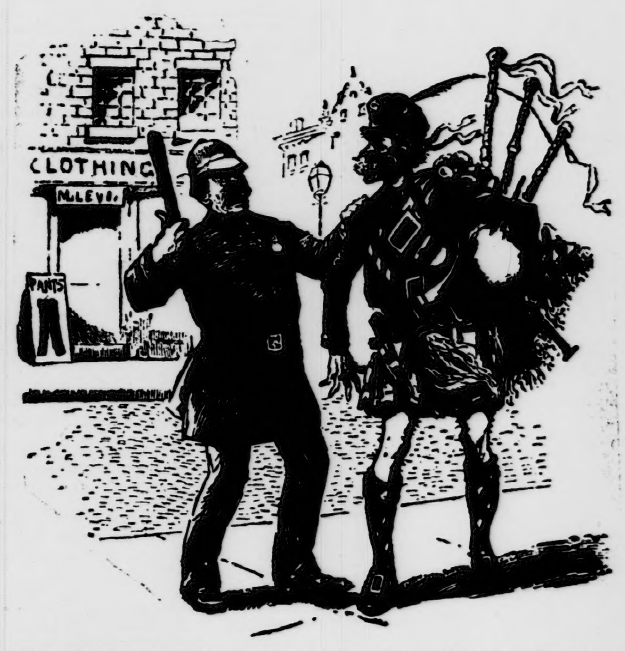
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Democratic National and campaign committees, through Chairmen Barnum and Brice, have issued an address to the people of the United States, in which they make a final appeal for support of the Democratic ticket. They say: "The methods pursued in the contest against us are plain indications of what the future history of the country would be if the faction now contending in the name of the Republican party should achieve power." The address closes with a warning to good citizens to be on the watch against frauds at the polls. No reference is made to money matters.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3. — An evening paper yesterday printed an affidavit alleging that Grover Cleveland had once said he would not run upon a ticket with any Irishman, especially an Irish Catholic. At a meeting here last night, presided over by James Mooney, ex-president of the Irish National league, he read the following despatch received in response to a telegram which had been sent to the President by his friend, Wilson S. Bissell:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2. 1888.—Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo.—I am much surprised that at this late day any person in Buffalo should make the accusation you quote, or that any newspaper published there should give currency to such a lie, which was promptly denied when started some years ago, and the utter absurdity of which was proved by the support of my Irish friends in the canvass then pending. I emphatically deny the allegation in the affidavit you mention, because these charges are circulated at my home, and because I cannot forbear expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the basest ingratitude.
(Signed), GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Tommy Flannigan, of Cincinnati, and Pete McCabe, of Albany, fought a desperate battle, lasting ten rounds, for a purse of $300, in the diningroom of a hotel at Coney Island. The battle was witnessed by thirty club men, who paid $10 a head. Flannigan was declared the victor at the close of the tenth round, after almost demolishing McCabe. McCabe is 22 years old, five feet six inches high, and weighs 130 pounds. The fighting was of the hurricane order, and was bloody from start to finish. Flannigan showered blow after blow on the face and neck of his opponent, in return he received terrible punishment about the chest and face. McCabe was awarded first blood and first knock down in the second round. The battle became wicked toward the finish that many of the spectators turned their heads away to avoid the sickening sight. At the end of the battle McCabe's left eye was completely closed, and his right cheek bone was laid bare from a two-inch cut. Flannigan was also a sorry sight, his face being badly swollen and bleeding. The fight, which was one of the gamest on record, lasted 45 minutes.

ON THE WAY TO THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.



Officer O'Grady (recently appointed)—Shtop, ye divil! Where's yer pants?
Fergus McTavish (with dignity)—Pants, mon! I hae nane!
Officer O'Grady—Then, divil the shtep ye take till ye go into Levi's store and put up th' harmonicon fer a pair o' blue flannins to consarve th' dancency av yer legs. D'ye think ye're at home in Africa, ye haythen baboon?

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The official statement of the accident to the Czar says: "The train containing the Emperor, Czarina and suite left Taranovska Station on Monday, and while passing through a deep gorge near Borki the train left the rails. At the time of the accident the Emperor and Czarina were in the saloon carriage at breakfast. When the first carriage left the track the rest of the train oscillated, the succeeding carriages keeled over, the saloon carriage, although remaining on the track, was badly shattered, the roof falling in, but resting on part of the saloon, forming a shed for the occupants. It is incredible that with such a crash all the occupants should have escaped unhurt. God protected the Czar and family. They were taken from the debris uninjured. Most of the others received slight contusions. The only person severely injured was Count Scheremeteff aide-de-camp."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Swifts defeated the Canadians one to nothing at Kennington Oval. The one goal was scored during the first half. The visitors had the best of it in the second half, but appeared to lack dash in front of the goal. The Prince of Wales, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Charles Tupper and Major-General Teesdale were present. The Canadian team was presented individually to the Prince of Wales, who inquired into their success and complimented them on their display and gentlemanly appearance. He spoke of his enjoyment of the match and the good attendance. The teams sail on Friday from Glasgow on the Pennsylvania.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The municipal elections in Birmingham will be held on Tuesday. The struggle is watched with interest, the Conservatives and Unionists having combined to oust the Liberals. The Conservatives will furnish candidates for the whole of the wards. In nine wards the Liberals make no contest. In five wards the Liberals will oppose the Liberal candidates. In two wards two Liberals will oppose the present Liberalist members. The result, which will be declared before Gladstone's visit to Birmingham, is expected to have an important effect.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is admitted by the friends of Lord Randolph Churchill that there is not in the cabinet and especially on the breast of Lord Salisbury, that they desire. But Lord Randolph has generally succeeded in drafting measures of the government's programme and will doubtless continue to do so. He intends to hold further advice to the ministry after the autumnal sittings, when committees will not be in session, he will be free to take an active part in the discussion of the estimates. As to Ireland, it is believed that this most clever of the leaders is disposed to recommend the government give a more hopeful Irish policy—in fact, to raise vague hopes that things about to be done for Ireland in the way of local government. He does not advise the introduction of any bill inclined to the belief that the government leaders would do well to talk as if something were imminent. This, he thinks, would relieve the present oppressive [illegible] the suspicion in the minds of many conservatives, that there is no future to Balfour's coercion policy. It is likely an Irish local government bill would be fatal to the government, and the introduction of such a measure will, therefore, be delayed as long as possible, in order that a crisis should arise, an appeal to the country may not seem to be made on the question of coercion or home rule, but that of a restricted form of self government in local affairs.

The report of the oculists upon the condition of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eyes is very satisfactory, but he is warned to be careful, lest the improvement may be lost. If his physical disability could be overcome he would, no doubt, become Home Secretary in place of Mr. Matthews, but it is not likely that he could deal with the blue papers, which the Home Secretary has to read, without permanent injury to the sight, or loss of his sight. Meanwhile his services as minister, without a portfolio, is of incalculable value to the government, which relies to a large extent upon his advice in matters coming under the wide range of his experience and observation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Newman's illness proves to be very serious. Owing to weakness, the Cardinal fell and struck his head against the wall of his room. Great anxiety is felt in regard to the prelate.

ROME, Nov. 1.—Cardinals Simeoni, Rampolla, Alghard and [illegible] have been appointed by Pope Leo to examine into the matter of the resumption of diplomatic relations with England, with the end of determining the extreme limit of concessions which can be made by the Vatican.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings this morning. The hearing of the evidence of police spies and reporters was continued.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—At the Lincoln meeting to-day, the race for the Great [illegible] stakes was won by M. W. Y[illegible]'s Tyrone.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Spencer Bulkeley, Baron Newborough, is dead. Lord Newborough was born in 1802.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—King Milan's prolonged stay at the baths of Gleichenberg has provoked much gossip at Vienna. It has latterly been rumored that he is unable to leave there, having been detained for debt. King Milan has been in difficulties, but now he has neither money nor credit. A few years ago £30,000 at the Nibles club, Vienna, was paid for him by Emperor Francis Joseph, on condition that he promised on word of honor to play no more. How this pledge was quickly broken.

...r had night King Milan pawned his ...valuable ancestral possession, a mag... ...t sword covered all over with precious ...h which Czar Nicholas gave to Prince ...ch. The sword is now at either Berlin ...nna, and the interest on the sum ... was lent on it has accumulated to a ...amount.

...DON, Nov. 1.—In a tavern opposite ...law courts this afternoon Joseph ...nagh drew a revolver and fired a shot ...Blanche Cox. The shot did not take ... Kavanagh was arrested and com... ...d to jail on a charge of attempted ... It is reported that both Kavanagh ... had been cited to appear as wit... ...e before the Parnell commissioners. A ...chambered revolver, with four of the ...ers loaded, was found on Kavanagh. ...ded to the police that he carried the ... for self-defence, as he had been ...ened with death for making certain ...sures.

...DON, Nov. 1.—The Prince and Prin... ...Wales will give their annual ball at ...ham Friday week, to celebrate their ...ghnesses' birthday in the customary ... The invitations particularly re... ...all guests to go out of mourning, as ...ence has a great dislike to any appear... ...f gloom at festivities held on such an ... It was thought that the Sand... ...ty ball would possibly be post... ...till the period of mourning for the ...mperor Frederick had elapsed.

...DON, Nov. 2.—A severe riot occurred ...ston, county of Cork, last evening. ...der arrest was rescued from the ...y a mob. The police were severely ... and driven into a shop, where they ...ained until reinforcements arrived. ...police were severely injured.

...DON, Nov. 2. — Cardinal Newman's ...h was somewhat better during last ...ght it is still grave.

...DON, Nov. 2.—The expression "Prince ...ld must go," which a few months ...s heard in official circles in almost ...pital in Europe, is no longer prev... ...but instead there seems to be a be... ...gh not so often or so loudly ...at Prince Ferdinand will stay. ...ort of a great European war, ...h obliterate all of the Balkan ...s from the map of Europe, can now ...not long ago derided, and in some ...despised prince from the position ...ed in the hearts of the people, ...or undermines the growing ... the powers, for his bravery, ...and statesmanlike qualities, ...h forth, as he did, among the ...ending a revolution which ... and established a ruler of ...h force of character and mili... ...Prince Ferdinand, effeminate ...ed manner, encountered op... ...and struggle calculated ... both a more experienced man, ...h as that he could hold his ...ce, and nobody, except ...Austria, cared whether he did or ...Russia-Bulgaria, and many ...ughed at him, and the ...ntry welcomed him only as a ... in whatever direction seemed ...rance interests. To the surprise ...ion, and consternation of the ...ingled and bracketed Coburg ... gathered up the reins of ... and was since held them ... Thus is own private for... ...ributed and loaned ...ame to the development of indus... ...ests and for the purpose of ...ing and completing public works ...advantage of the popular favor ...ich he sprang from having done ...s made tours of observation ...country, which have been ...fitable to himself, in the popular ...results and the knowledge he ... Instead of permitting himself ...ed and deterred from his pur... ...fulminations of the Czar and ...nations of his agents, he has bid... ...a mild but firm defiance, and sp... ...self with zeal to the work of ...to himself the admiration and ...the people, until now he is in a ...to declare that "Ferdinand will not ...which declaration he will be sup... ...by his people.

...DON, Nov. 2.—The city police have ...a post card on which the following ...written: "Dear Boss. On Saturday ...will do two more murders on a man's ... I am Jack the Ripper." The ...at Rotherhithe had a letter which ...on Anchor street, Rotherhithe, at ...Saturday afternoon, handed to ... it is dated the 12th, and contains ...ing: "I'll be over here soon. I'll ... My knife is a sharp one. Jack ... I am up in the city and Bar... ...every day. Good old Leather ...

...er letter, bearing a Kilburn post ...as written to Mr. Lusk, of the ...hapel vigilance committee, as fol...

...you a letter in black ink, as I ...more of the right stuff. I think ...all asleep in Scotland Yard with ...bloods, as I will show you to... ...night (Saturday). I am going to do ...work, but not in Whitechapel, ...too warm there; had to shift. ...I tell you hear from me again.

JACK THE RIPPER.

...PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The Official ...ort, in its account of the recent acci... ...the imperial train, says that al... ...the Czar's foot and the Czarina's ...were badly injured, they both ... their own wounds and ren... ...all possible assistance to ...those injuries more severe than their ...Nearly every member of the Czar's ...received contusions. The casualties, ...to the Official Messenger, now foot ...every one of the attendants killed ...seriously injured, one of whom has ...died. While investigating the causes ...of the accident the Czar found a ...piece of one of the broken sleepers which ...showed a complete state of decay.

...DON, Nov. 3.—There has been a ter... ...explosion in the Campagnac colliery ...Spain, caused by fire-damp. The pit ...was full of miners at the time. Forty are ...known to have been killed. Search parties ...have found nineteen bodies.

...DON, Nov. 3.—The report is confirmed ...Count Schleinitz, Prussian minister at the Vat... ...has been recalled.

...DON, Nov. 3.—In a Conservative cau... ...Assumption to-day a motion ...of Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, for "Fair Trade" was defeated by a vote of three to one.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 3.—Couriers from Tabora bring direct news from the Stanley expedition, a portion of which was met at the end of November, 1887, by Arabs trading between Lake Victoria Nyanza, and Kaige and Tabora. Those Arabs met Stanley's rear guard at a point west of Albert Nyanza, southeast of Sanga, just as the expedition was preparing to cross the swamps caused by the radiation of the streams that abound in that country. The Arabs did not see Stanley. The detachment seen consisted of thirty men. They stated that Stanley was two days ahead. The expedition had suffered greatly on the march through a thick forest, where it was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. They had also suffered in the marshes, where many had disappeared or died. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river flowing from east to west. One white man had died. Stanley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions. The expedition had often halted in the expectation of receiving reinforcements from the Congo. The rear guard at the time met, had only been on the march five days after a halt of three weeks, due to the illness of Stanley and a great part of the escort, who had been attacked with fever. The Arabs estimate the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men. The health of Stanley was then good. The rear guard, which consisted of natives of Zanzibar, said Stanley had decided that he would no longer advance in a northeasterly direction, but would strike toward the north, hoping to avoid the swamps. After getting a certain distance north he intends to take an oblique line to the eastward and go to Wadelai, where it is thought he would arrive fifty days later, about the middle of January, 1888. The Arabs were of opinion that the expedition was still strong enough to reach Wadelai.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Captain O'Shea publishes a letter, in which he says he will not imitate Sir William Harcourt and discuss the evidence concerning which he has given his oath. Captain O'Shea refers to the explanation promised by Sir William Harcourt of some of the former's statements before the Parnell commission.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Joseph Kavanagh, who fired a revolver at a man named Cox in a tavern opposite the law courts yesterday, was brought up for examination this morning, and, after the introduction of preliminary evidence, was remanded for further hearing. Blanche Cox, the prosecutor, admitted he had recently made a statement in a public house in St. James which he would deny when examined before the Parnell commission. The quarrel between Kavanagh and himself was undoubtedly caused by this statement. They were both witnesses waiting for examination by the Parnell commission.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Col. Hughes Hallet, in an interview in a New York paper, having stated that the Queen had vindicated him from any blame in a recent scandal with which he was connected, the United Service Gazette to day takes the matter up and publishes a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, in which he says that such recommendations can only be made to the Queen by the Secretary of State. While unable to give any information in reference to the matter, yet it is satisfied the statement is obviously untrue. The article concludes: "In military circles it is the prevailing opinion that on the reassembling of the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope will be questioned on the matter, which has now clearly assumed a serious aspect."

BELGRADE, Nov. 2.—During a torchlight procession in this city last night stones were thrown at the windows of the Austrian legation, some of which were broken. Numerous arrests were made. The Servian government tendered apologies to the Austrian minister for the rudeness.

WHAT VAN HORNE SAYS

Relative to the Exemption from Taxes of the Company.

The Call's Montreal correspondent has just had an interview with President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., in reference to the threats of the Manitoba government to abolish the company's taxation exemptions in the province. Being asked for a statement of how the exemptions were first given Mr. Van Horne said:

"In 1881 the company partly graded the first hundred miles of its Pembina branch and a branch therefrom to Gretna. In 1882 it found its hands full in carrying on the extension of its main line towards the South Saskatchewan and in opening up its work north of Lake Superior, and found itself in need of all the resources it could command for its main enterprise. It seemed necessary, therefore, to let the Pembina Mountain branch rest for the time. But the people in Southern Manitoba urged their need of railway facilities, and the provincial government strongly pressed the company to complete the branch line at once as far as the Pembina river. About this time a disposition was manifested by a number of municipalities to treat the company unfairly in the matter of municipal taxation. Each municipality adopted a basis of assessment to suit itself, and in many cases the company felt that the assessments were outrageous. This being certain to result in constant trouble and endless litigation, the company was unwilling to expose any more property to the tender mercies of the local assessors, who, under the Manitoba law as it stood, were able to do pretty much as they liked; and therefore about midsummer in 1882, when the company found it possible to raise the money necessary to complete the branch, they indicated to Mr. Norquay through me their willingness to go on and complete the branch to Manitou that season, on condition that the same basis of railway taxation should be adopted in the province as that which had for a long time been in force in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The laws of Ontario and Quebec differed somewhat, but the company indicated their willingness to accept either basis. Mr. Norquay agreed to this, and promised to put through the necessary act at the next session of the provincial legislature. On this assurance the company completed the branch, and the promised act was duly passed. Two or three years subsequently the act was repealed; but when the government was reminded of the agreement, the law was re-enacted."

AT OTTAWA.

The Crossings Difficulty Again Before the Railway Committee.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—The C. P. R. won a victory to-day before the railway committee of the privy council. Attorney-General Martin is not ahead so far as the legal fight involved in the Manitoba railway is concerned. The committee after an hour's deliberation decided to submit the case to the supreme court practically on the basis urged by ex-Judge Clark, C. P. R. solicitor. Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways, presided, and there were present Sir J. Thompson, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Carling. Clark explained the proceedings since the last meeting. He had prepared the case for submission to the supreme court, sending a copy of it to Attorney-General Martin, who in turn now submits certain modifications. The difference between the two cases is practically as follows: Judge Clark wants the supreme court to decide whether a railway chartered by the Manitoba government has power to cross the C.P.R. tracks. Attorney-General Martin, in the case submitted to-day, wants the supreme court to determine whether the railway chartered by the Manitoba government has power to cross the Manitoba & Southwestern railway. Attorney-General Martin apparently realizes that he cannot cross the C.P.R., and desires to see whether he can cross leased lines of that road. In his case he also asked the committee to submit the question whether sections 306 and 307 of the Railway act were ultra vires of the parliament of Canada. These sections relate to certain specified roads which cannot be crossed by roads chartered by provincial governments. Martin also wanted the question of constitutionality of these sections to be made as a separate part of the submission. Clark pointed out that the constitutionality of these clauses was virtually covered by the question as he proposed to have it submitted, viz., whether the Manitoba statute gave power to the railway commissioner to cross lines as Martin wished. The attorney-general also proposed to ask the supreme court whether sections 273 to 177 of the railway act of Canada applied to the Portage extension. Clark pointed out that these questions were intended to solve a dispute which arose in another place and not before the railway commissioner, viz., in the provincial courts. He contended that Martin could not reasonably ask the tribunal, to which he was applying to cross, to ask the supreme court whether the clauses under which he made the application had any force or not. Gormully, who appeared for Attorney-General Martin, said his authority was limited, and he had no power to consent to the question going otherwise than as Martin proposed. Mr. Gormully went on to review the case submitted by Martin. The Attorney-General, he explained, though submitting his application to the railway committee, does not wish to acknowledge the jurisdiction of that body nor the necessity of coming to Ottawa. Langevin observed that it was necessary to apply to the railway committee for leave to cross railway tracks. After consultation with closed doors the committee decided the case to be submitted would be shaped according to Clark's original proposition.

The case submitted is as follows: "Under chapter 21 of the statutes of Manitoba, passed on the 30th April, 1888, the Railway Commissioner of that province is constructing a railway, known as the Portage extension of the Red River Valley, from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, and has made application to the railway committee of the Privy Council, under section 173 of the Railway act of 1888, for their approval of the place at which, and mode by which, it is proposed that the said Portage extension shall cross the Pembina Mountain branch of the C. P. R., said branch being part of the C.P.R., at a point within the said province. After hearing the parties interested, and at the instance of counsel for the C. P. R., the following question is submitted by the railway committee for the opinion of the Supreme court of Canada: Under the provisions of section 19 of the Railway act of 1888 is the said statute of Manitoba, in view of the provisions of chapter 109 of the revised statutes of Canada, particularly section 121 thereof, and in view of the act of 1888, particularly sections 306 and 307, valid and effectual so as to confer authority on the Railway Commissioner in said Manitoba mentioned to construct such railway as the said Portage extension of the Red River Valley railway crossing the C. P. R., the railway committee first approving of the mode and place of crossing.

"(Signed) JOHN HENRY POPE,
"Chairman."

Gormully asked the government to expedite the hearing of the case. Clark followed in a similar strain, stating that the C. P. R. did not desire any unnecessary delay. Thompson said the Government would send counsel to the Supreme court, when application will be made to fix a day for hearing the case, which will probably be placed at the head of the list on Tuesday.—The Call.

Mr. Martin's Case.

Following is the case as suggested by Hon. Mr. Martin. There is no very material difference except that the Attorney-General asks more questions:

Under chapter 5 of 51 Vic. of the Statutes of Manitoba (assented to on the thirtieth day of April, 1888) the railway commissioner of that province is constructing a railway known as the Portage extension of the Red River Valley railway from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, both places being within the province of Manitoba, and he has made application to the railway committee of the privy council of Canada under section 173 of the railway act of 1888 (Canada) for their approval of the place at which, and the mode by which, it is proposed that the said Portage extension shall cross the Canadian Pacific railway at a point within the said province.

The said chapter five under which the railway is being constructed by the said commissioner is hereto annexed, marked "A." The application of the railway commissioner of Manitoba to the railway committee of the privy council is annexed, marked "B."

After hearing the parties interested and at the instance of the counsel for the Canadian Pacific railway company, the following questions are submitted by the railway committee for the opinion of the supreme court of Canada under the provisions of section nineteen of the Railway act of 1888:

Is the said chapter 5, in view of the provisions of chapter 109, revised statutes of Canada, particularly section 121 thereof, and in view of the railway act of 1888, particularly sections 306 and 307, valid and effectual, so as to confer authority on the railway commissioner in chapter 5 mentioned to construct such a railway as the said Portage extension of the Red River Valley railway crossing the Southwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway?

Are said sections 121 of chapter 109 of the revised statutes of Manitoba, and sections 306 and 307 of the railway act of 1888 (Canada), intra vires of the parliament of Canada?

Is section 177 of the said railway act of 1888 (Canada) intra vires of the parliament of Canada?

Are sections 173 to 177, both inclusive, of the railway act of 1888 (Canada) applicable to a railway such as the one in question, being constructed by the railway commissioner under said chapter 5?

THE PRESIDENTAL CONTEST

How the Anti-British Sentiment is Being Worked by Both Parties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is evident this morning that both the Republican and Democratic parties believe their best trump card is in working up the anti-British sentiment. Last night and this morning over one hundred tons of Anti-British campaign literature was sent out through the mails from the stationery departments of the national headquarters of the two parties in 25th street. The aim is at the Irish vote, but neither the Sackville letter nor the anti-American forged extracts from the British press, nor Blaine's anti-British tour, have changed the Irish vote to any appreciable extent. Cleveland will get at least twenty-five per cent more of the Irish than in 1884. This is demonstrated by the fact that the employees of such establishments as the Appletons, where a large percentage are Irish, are

GOING FOR CLEVELAND

en masse. On the other hand, many manufacturers are threatening their hands with a reduction in wages if tariff-reform Cleveland should win. This will lose a good many votes to the Democrats. The Canadian campaigns of 1878 and 1882 and 1886 are are being repeated here on a gigantic scale, with much more of the trick element. It is pointed out by tariff reformers here that Canada's case is quite dissimilar to that of the United States, whose home industries are firmly established, where money is at a low rate of interest, and where the workmen are skilled artisans of Europe and the finished home product from technical schools and otherwise. Saturday the Republicans are to have their big parade. The Democrats have hired every prominent band in the city to prevent the Republicans from having them, so fifty bands have been imported for the occasion. After the Republican show is over fifty thousand Democrats, with the subsidized bands, are to be let loose in the street. By that time the rank and file of both sides will be under the influence of free whisky, and trouble is anticipated. On Saturday last, after the Democratic procession, the drinking was something fearful. A perfect pandemonium reigned for five hours. The betting is getting very brisk. So far

MONEY IS EVEN

in nearly all bets of any importance. Strange as it may appear, the opinions of the betting men are considered as of more real significance than those of all the world besides. It was openly said at the Republican headquarters last night that if Harrison should win they will have something to say to Canada that will have more than bluff and bluster in it. It is believed, however, that after the 7th November a policy of peace will be inaugurated.

Lord Tennyson.

Lord Tennyson is not, as some people believe, shrouded in impenetrable gloom. He can relax into social gaiety of a mild type, and has lately been known to even laugh! He is very fond of Mary Anderson, the actress, whom he regards with an affectionate friendship, and looks upon as a living, breathing poem. Miss Anderson has been his lordship's guest at his houses both in the Isle of Wight and in the New Forest, and whilst there, was appointed to the position of high mistress of the poet's pipe. She filled it for him and lighted it, and Lord Tennyson paid his fair guest the compliment of saying that she was the ministering angel of tobacco. The poet-laureate is very fond also of the New Forest, whose sylvan beauties are all the more delightful after a season in London. The resident to whom I am indebted for these reminiscenes adds: "It is quite true that Tennyson goes into the woods to meditate. There is a favorite birch tree under which it is his fancy to sit here wrapped in his cloak, slouch-hat drawn over his brow, and his chin almost resting upon his knees, he will sit for hours at a time, his eyes fixed on vacancy. He no longer smokes the black clay of a former passion, but now insists upon new ones, listening thus while to Miss Anderson's American poets, crooning, chuckling and even laughing outright.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been appointed British Charge D'Affaires at Washington. Lord Sackville will come to England immediately on leave of absence. It is understood that the government will allow his case to rest until after the presidential election.

M. Goblet, French minister of foreign affairs, has received a note from the Vatican respecting the recent visit of the German Emperor to Rome asserting the Papal claims to temporal power.

The profits of the Casino at Monte Carlo have decreased $250,000 this year.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Denmark's Dairy System—The Whippings of Long Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The annual statement of the trustees of the British museum calls attention once more to the growing difficulty of accommodating "readers." The number of visitors to the great reading-room, which in 1875 was something over 105,000, had become last year nearly 183,000; so that in about twelve years the readers have gone a long way toward doubling their numbers. The next twelve years will probably see them increase in a still greater ratio, for their numbers advance in something like a geometrical progression. It is quite obvious that some change will have to be made at no very distant period. Tables have been added to the fullest capacity of the floor, and at certain parts of the day it is often difficult to find a seat in the room. In fact, as the trustees say, the room is often overcrowded, and men whose researches are of first-rate importance to the world at large are often greatly impeded and inconvenienced. The trustees suggest the desirability of a separate room, suitably furnished with modern works, for readers in quest of general information. Some such provision will sooner or later have to be adopted, but in the meantime much might be done by greater discrimination in the issue of tickets. It is indisputable that there are many who use the rooms are unworthy of it—unworthy in the sense that the work they do there might just as well be done elsewhere, and is of too trivial and unimportant a character to deserve that a great and costly public institution shall be maintained for it. No doubt the task of exclusion is a delicate and a very difficult one; but something will have to be done, and there are difficulties besetting any course of action. This is the only one which has the promise of immediate relief.

Denmark's Dairy System.

Denmark appears to be the great dairy farming country, the number of cows on Danish soil being, according to the statistics cited by Consul Inglis, about 900,000, or not much short of one cow per every two heads of the population. That the number is still rapidly increasing may be inferred from the fact that, whereas in the five years ending 1882 the annual export of butter averaged only nineteen million pounds, it reached last year ninety-five million pounds. Most of the dairies are stated to be furnished with cream separators and organized on the new system, but the most striking feature of the case is the great extension of the co-operative system in Denmark in this particular industry. There are now in this little country 200 co-operative dairies. They have been established by the aid of loans, or which the members, one and all, are responsible in proportion to the number of cows they sign for. Arrangements are made under which these loans are repaid in 12 years, after which each deliverer of milk will possess one share. A system introduced only two years ago, under which paying for the milk is regulated by the quantity of cream contained in it, is said to have been found in practice to be an excellent means of awakening interest in the quality, and that in making farmers careful. Even in this country of dairies, however, there is often a practical difficulty in getting first rate hands. Many of the younger hands, we learn, endeavor to improve themselves by attending the five months' course of instruction at London Course Farm, where they are taught writing, book-keeping, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and history of domestic animals, together with the practical testing of milk.

The Whippings of Long Ago.

Cases have not been infrequent of late in the police court of teachers being fined for whipping children, when the whipping was by no means of a savage or injurious description. But an old veteran in this town, who went to school 60 years ago, gave me not long ago a description of the whipping that went on in the "good old times." He said that he and his companions went to school with a feeling something like that experienced by the galley slave scourged to his dungeon. When the "Tyrant" entered the schoolroom, out came a large cane first thing, and, with a blow as of Thor's hammer on the desk, silence was called. Every lesson was given at the point of the cane, and twenty-five per cent. of the boys got a "licking" before 11 o'clock. But the great exhibition of savagery came at the writing lesson. For a blot or a mistake the boys were beaten over the knuckles with a thick cane until the hand was paralysed, and then beaten again across the shoulders because they could not continue to write. And all day long this sort of thing went on, and then, at closing time, a long list of names of called out of boys who had to "stay in" for a final beating. It is well that this kind of thing has passed away. Schoolboys at the present time ought to be thankful for the protection the law throws over them, but at the same time let us not go to the other extreme, and inflict fines on teachers for paltry cases of corporeal punishment.

Walter's Personal Interest in the Times.

Mr. John Walter takes a close personal interest in the management of the Times. He is, in fact, its principal director. You might see him every morning, about 11 o'clock, making his way, with a little black bag, from the Blackfriars district railway to Printing house square. This personal immersion of the chief proprietor of the great Unionist organ is a thing of comparatively recent date. It first became marked in Mr. Chanery's time, for Delome would have none of it. In those easy-going days Mr. Walter was satisfied to look after his parliamentary duties. Now he resigns, his son assists him, and the two hold daily pow-wows with the editor and the business manager.

A Thrilling Scene.

A thrilling scene was witnessed the other day at the Broad Green station, Liverpool. A little girl was crossing the line as a train approached, and her mother shrieked with dismay, seeing her daughter's peril; but the girl's brother sprang fearlessly upon the track, seized the terrified child, and rolled with her into the six-foot way, saving her, as it were, by a hairbreadth from death.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

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The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

E. J. Weidman, Proprietor.

EOURTH YEAR.

With this issue The Progress begins its fourth year of publication, and we are glad to be able to state with prospects of still greater success than that heretofore enjoyed. For with the excellent harvest reaped during the past season and the prevailing high prices, the country cannot fail to be prosperous, and when the people make money from the soil, then the industries in their midst will grow in strength and and power to promote the common weal. It is with renewed courage that we enter upon our fourth year, and we would tender our heartfelt thanks to those who have so generously supported us in the past. In soltciting further favors we simply call attention to the form in which we have appeared for several weeks, and promise that in future that we will keep abreast of the times as we have in the past.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, has been pleased to set a part the fifteenth day of November as a day of general thanksgiving to the Almighty God for his bounties towards us as a people. The Dominon as a whole, has been blessed with a bountiful harvest, and we especially in the Northwest Territories, have cause for rejoicing on account of the abundance of our crops, and the splendid condition of the soil for next season.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The quadrennial election for President of the United States took place on Tuesday. From returns received it is generally believed that Harrison was elected.

The Manitoba railway muddle is still in *statuo quo*. Though displaying considerable activity the Red River Valley Railway has not yet effected a crossing over the C. P. R.

For the first time in the North-west Territories the address of the Lieut.-Governor to the Legislature was read in French as well as English. It is a great pity the North-west Territories should be saddled with two official languages.

The Prohibitionists have had a gathering at Regina this week. It is gratifying that their meeting proved a success, and that a platform will be placed before the people upon which a vigorous campaign may be begun in defense of our country's homes against the invasions of the liquor traffic.

The grand jury at the Winnipeg assizes threw out the libel cases against the Winnipeg Morning Call and the Free Press, which were instituted against those papers by Premier Greenway and Attorney General Martin of the Manitoba Government. This is a legal declaration that the charges made by those papers against the provincial government, are not libels. The Premier and Attorney General will have to take some other means of vindicating their character. Their cases have a bad appearance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Continued from first page.

Mr. Secord—The objection comes a little too late.

Mr. Cayley—A motion may be out of order whether it is carried or not.

The Speaker—Ordinary petitions should not be, but this has been transmitted to the House by His Honor.

Mr. Cayley—When it is transmitted without a formal message we cannot li-ten to it.

Mr. Turriff—I think it would be a matter of discourtesy not to receive the petition. I think as a matter of justice it should be heard. It is time enough to take action when we have heard the petition.

Mr. Cayley—A point of order has been raised. Mr. Speaker we await your decision.

The Speaker—I would rule that the petition should be read, as His Honor transmitted a verbal message. For this reason the petition should be received.

Mr. Tweed—Is it usual for His Honor transmit a message verbally.

Mr. Cayley—Is that the Speaker's decision that His Honor submits a verbal message.

It is customary for His Honor to do so if he thinks fit.

Mr. Cayley—I move that the petition submitted by message be read on Monday.

Mr. Speaker—Tnat motion is out of order. It is to be read to-day.

The petition was accordingly read. It was from certain electors of Batoche, and sets forth that G. L. Fisher received a majority of 18 votes over his opponent, Hillyard Mitchell, at the general election last spring. It further declares that the returning officer wrongfully gave a certificate of election to Hillyard Mitchell instead of to George L. Fisher, asks for the expulsion of the sitting member, and the punishment of the returning officer.

Mr. Turriff—I would move that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Seconded by Mr. David-on.

Mr Cayley—I think it necessary that we should ascertain whether or not we have any power to deal with privileges and elections in the Assembly. Our powers are derived from proclamation alone. I think it is a matter which should come before the legal experts before we make any attempt to deal with a controverted election matter. I would second the motion that it be referred to the honorable the legal experts as to whether we have the power to deal with such subjects.

Judge Macleod—If the honorable member desires an opinion I think it should be included in the motion or if merely on the face of the petition, I should like very much that this be done, that is if it is your wish to know whether this Assembly has power to deal with such subjects.

Mr. Davidson—That places the amendment in a different position altogether.

Mr. Tweed—I move that the petion be referred to the honorable the legal experts for the purpose of ascertaining the power of the Assembly to deal with the privilege and election cases.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cayley and carried

The following members were on motion added to the committees named.

Messrs. Mitchell, Reaman and Lineham to the committee on Agriculture.

Messrs. Brett and Jelly to the committee on Education.

Mr. Neff to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Hoey to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Secord, moved the first reading of the bill entitled the Revised Ordinances of the North-west Territories, 1888. Carried.

Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Secord, moved that the bill just read be reported to the committee on civil justice. Carried.

Mr. Cayley—I move the House adjourn.

Mr. Ross—Before adjournment I would move the suspension of the rule for the purpose of amending the standing committees. I would move that the words "ways and means" be struck out, and the following words, "public accounts and miscellaneous subjects," be substituted.

Mr. Cayley—Explain the object.

Mr. Ross—Just a moment. I believe the committee in making their report made a mistake in the name of one of the committees. The committee on "ways and means" is a committee of the whole. I would therefore move that that portion of the report of the standing committees referring to ways and means be struck out, and the following words, public accounts and miscellaneous subjects," be added. Carried.

Mr. Haultain moved the adjournment until Monday at 15 o'clock.

The House accordingly adjourned.

STATE DINNER.

Lieutenant-Governor Royal gave his first state dinner to-night at Government House. The following gentlemen only were invited:

Mr. Justice Richardson, Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Justice Rouleau, Mr. Speaker Wilson, Messrs. Haultain, Jelly, Mitchell and Sutherland, members of the advisory board, Mr. N. F. Davin, Major Cotton, and Mr. Ross of Moose Jaw.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

A. E. Forget has been presented by the officials of the Northwest Government with a handsome Chinese set, consisting of a salad bowl, one crockery dish, a butter dish and a preserve bowl. They are the work of Watson & Petts, 53St. Sulpice St., Montreal.

Mr. J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, who is an active worker on committees, says that in all probability the Assembly will take important steps in the matter of immigration to the Territories.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, will be held in pursuance of the Ordinance,

ON MONDAY, the 3rd DEC., 1888,

At 3 p. m., in McLane's hall, to elect officers for the ensuing year and receive reports and accounts for the present year.

By order,
W. SYME REDPATH,
Sec.-Treas.

Sale of Farm Lands
AND TOWN PROPERTY.
In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize
Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to
C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

WHITING BROS.
BAKERS.
Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,
Caterers and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cake's
Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try
WHITING'S
WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25 cts.

Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands, in the District of Saskatchewan.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for a License to cut Timber," will be recieved at this Office until noon on Monday, the 19th day of November next, for a license to cut timber on a berth of 18 square miles, situated on the south shore of the White Loon Lake, and on White Sucker Creek, a tributary thereof, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan.

The condition on which a license will be issued may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timper Office at Prince Albert. Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque, payable to the order of the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for the license.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, October 20th, 1888.

QU'APPELLE
MEDICAL HALL,
In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,
FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.
Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded
PRICES RIGHT.
WM. BRYDON.
(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888. MANAGER.

NEW
Fall and Winter Goods!
NOW OPENED OUT.
S. H. CASWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Banker.
Post Office Store, Qu'Appelle.

THE LELAND HOUSE.
Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.
Love & Raymond,
PROPRIETORS.
Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout
SUITS FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

A Full Assortment of Furniture!
OF ALL KINDS
Kept Constantly on Hand,
ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF
Coffins and Caskets.
GEO. H. V. BULYEA,
Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

S. H. COLLINS.
QU'APPELLE,
DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
Any Price You Want Them
From $1 up to $10.
BOOTS MADE TO ORDER
TERMS CASH.
S. H. COLLINS.

J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor
QU'APPELLE STATION.
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.

THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
Will be paid for
WHEAT
Delivered at the
QU'APPELLE
Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,
Whether Internal or External,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

BLOODTHIRSTY BLOODS.

The following is an account of the recent troubles between the Bloods and Stoneys as given to the Rev. John McDougall by Stoney Indian Chief Bearspaw and Councillor James Dixon. The Stoneys were on their way home from a hunting expedition in the mountains and when about 150 miles south of Morley they began to be harassed by Indians trying to steal their horses. Night after night the Stoneys staked their horses and stood guard over them, and once in daylight the best part of their band was run off; but by a better knowledge of the country and getting ahead of the thieves they succeeded in making these take to the brush and recaptured their horses. Subsequently and on two occasions the Stoneys' party were fired on by the prowlers on their trail and almost every day they saw the enemy and thus they reached the High River where it runs out of the mountains, where one of the Stoneys, Hector, while the camp moved, started fishing. While thus engaged he saw two Indians on foot moving in the direction of the Stoney camp and soon after he saw five more with packs on their backs moving after the first. His suspicions were aroused and mounting his horse he rode under cover near to the first two in order to find out who they were. Presently coming in view, they saw him and told him to come over where they were. He answered by asking them to come to him, but they persisted in wanting him to go over to where they were. He thought they would think he was afraid and concluded to go. Upon reaching them they said "get off your horse and let us smoke." He got off but would not sit down as he saw they meant mischief, one holding his rifle in readiness; and he could see the other grasping a six-shooter under his blanket. "Sit down and let us smoke," said the Bloods, for such he now knew them to be. The Stoney replied "No." Just then the five came in sight and seeing these, one of the Bloods cried "Hurrah! Now let us shoot him," and at once they began firing with rifle and revolver. The Stoney wonders how they missed him during the first shots. Presently he made them retire by the active handling of his rifle, and soon saw the one with the rifle grasp at some willows and fall over behind them. The other then took his rifle, and soon the Stoney became aware that the other five were shooting at him He also felt something queer about one of his legs and saw he was bleeding so he began to retire and watch his chance to mount his horse which he succeeded in doing reaching camp about sunset having lost considerable blood. The same night an attempt was made to steal the Stoneys' horses, and shots were exchanged, one man having a close call, the ball passing through his shirt and then through his sleeve, merely scratching his arm. The Stoneys saw what they believe to be the same Indians the next day away east of them, but still coming northward. The Stoneys, while not surprised at the desire to steal horses on the part of the Bloods, were somewhat surprised at the desire to kill manifested by them, and the only reason they can assign, is, that in June last after the Bloods had run off some 28 or 30 head of horses from the Stoney reserve, one of the Stoneys who was following up the trail of a camp of his people, who were crossing the mountains, saw some Indians making for a gap in the mountains, and determined to get as close as possible without being discovered. When these came close enough for him to distinguish the horses he recognized the two first as Stoney horses and hearing of the stealing at Morley he determined to capture them. Knowing a very narrow part in the road which they would have to pass he by a circuitous route under cover reached this ahead of the others, and tying his horse waited in the brush for their coming, and then jumped into the road in front of them. A big Blood was riding one of the strong horses and leading the other. The idea evidently was to cache them in the mountains away from the police. The Blood, on seeing the Stoney, immediatedy drew his revolver, but the Stoney was ahead of him with his rifle, and shot him and grabbed the two horses, shot another Blood who now appeared in the defile, and having secured the horses, he put for camp, never stopping to see what execution he had done, if any. The other Stoneys think he killed one or two Bloods, and this is the reason they have been thus followed so determinedly by the Bloods for revenge. The Stoneys have persistently desisted from killing or trying to waylay the Bloods, which they could easily have done; but they do not want to take the law into their own hands, and their strong desire is for peace.

SEVEN CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

Owing to the numerous requests which have been received from their patrons throughout the country for longer time to spend among friends in the east, the C. P. R. has decided to extend the time on their tickets for eastern excursions, good to return within ninety days, with stop-over privileges.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have arranged a series of excursions similar to those run last fall, to enable the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to visit their friends in the east. Return tickets to Montreal and all points west thereof in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, good to return within ninety days, at $40 for the round trip from stations between Winnipeg and Brandon; $45 from stations between Brandon and Broadview; $50 between Broadview and Moose Jaw; $55 between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat; $60 between Medicine Hat and Calgary. The excursions will start from Winnipeg on Nov. 5th, 12th, 20th and 27th, and Dec. 3rd, 11th and 17th. The first two excursions and the 5th will be limited to points east of Brandon, the 3rd and 6th will include Broadview and the 4th and 7th will include Calgary. To ensure comfort, the number of tickets for each excursion will be limited, and it is therefore particularly requested that those who desire to go will send their names to the nearest agent or to the General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg. State also whether or not berths are wanted in first-class sleeping cars. Further particulars can be had upon application to E. W. Warner, agent at Qu'Appelle or other agents.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers will no doubt be looking for more correspondences on the Prohibition question, and may not be very much disappointed at its absence from our columns. Like all good things argument even may be carried to excess. While our space is crowded with Assembly reports it is really an accomodation to us that our correspondents, who are opposed to Prohibition, have failed to come to time for the present at least.

MARKET PRICES.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 8, 1888.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is going up in price, 95c to $1.05.
Oats, 23c to 25c.
Barley, 30c to 40c
Beef, live weight, 3c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 6c "
Pork, dressed; 8c "
Mutton dressed, 4½c "
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.
Cabbage, 1½c per lb.
Butter, 20c " "
Eggs, 20c " "
Chickens, 15c per lb.
Turkeys, 12½c per lb.
Geese, 12½c per lb.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to cancel that portion of his Order of the 13th day of July last, whereby a Sitting of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia was appointed to be held at Fort Qu'Appelle, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November next, and to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the said District shall be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:

Fort Qu'Appelle, Friday 14th Dec., 1888.
Regina, Monday, 25th March, 1889.

By Command.
R. B. Gordon,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office.
Regina, N. W. T., 30th October, 1888.

FARMERS.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get it weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to this paper no one should neglect it. FARM AND FIRESIDE is published weekly and the subscription price is 75 cents a year, but by a special agreement with the publishers we have secured this low rate for our subscribers. Send in your 25 cents to us now.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership between Wm. H. Gray and Wm. H. Bell, carrying on business in Qu'Appelle as Butchers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts due by the late firm, will be paid by Wm. H. Bell and all parties indebted to the late firm are requested to pay the same to Wm. H. Bell, who will continue the business.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1888.

WM. H. GRAY.
WM. H. BELL.

WM. BRYDON, Witness.

N.B.—In reference to the above the undersigned desires to thank the public for their hearty support of the late firm, and solicits a continuance of the same.

WM. H. BELL.

NEW BAKERY

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

Tenders for a permit to cut timber on Dominion lands, in the District of Saskatchewan.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a permit to cut timber," will be received at this office until noon, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, for a permit to cut timber on a berth of two square miles, situated on the Sturgeon or Net Setting Lake, North of Prince Albert, in the District of Saskatchewan. The conditions on which a permit will be issued may be obtained at this office or at the Crown Timber Office at Prince Albert. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for the permit.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Dep. Min. of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, October 16th, 1888.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 23rd November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next:

Arnaud and Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance five-eighty-eighths of a mile.

Brandon and Pendennis, once per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Brandon and Rapid City, six times per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Calgary and Mosquito Creek, once per week, computed distance 55 miles.

Erinview and Stonewall, once per week, computed distance 25 miles,

Fairmede and Wareila, once per week, computed distance 16.

Fort McLeod and New Oxley, once per week computed distance 28 miles.

Griswold Station and Virden Dale, once per week, computed distance 42½ miles.

Kinistino and Duckburn, 5 fortnightly, computed distance 25 miles.

Marlborough and Moose Jaw, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.

Prince Albert and Duckburn, once per week, computed distance 23½ miles.

Turtle Mountain and Whitewood Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance 2½ miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts, may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at the terminii of the respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 15th Oct., 1888.

-G-R-I-P-

Canada's Comic Paper.

J. W. BENGOUGH, Artist and Editor.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

$2 a Year; $1 for 6 Months.

GRIP is increasing in influence and popularity every year! It is a supreme household favorite, while every Politician and Professional and Business Man enjoys the clever hits which appear in every issue.

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See our Premium and Clubbing List. Circulars giving full particulars sent free.

Look out for Grip's Comic Almanac for 1888. Price 10 cents.

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JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith.

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skein for wagons.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.

Price $1 per Bottle or Six Bottles for $5

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

SITTINGS OF THE

SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of [illegible] Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:—

QU'APPELLE STATION,
Friday, 2nd November, 1888,

SWIFT CURRENT,
Tuesday, 6th November, 1887.

FORT QU'APPELLE,
Tuesday, 13th November, 1888.

MOOSE JAW,
Friday, 16th November, 1888.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, [illegible]

Campbell's Cathartic Compound (Liquid.)

Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

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MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Threshing Operations in the Province—Government's Railway Policy.

Doings in Selkirk—Lunatics Removed—Wheat Keeps Firm—Personal.

BIRTLE.

Progress—The Government's Policy Generally Approved.

BIRTLE, Oct. 30.—The Birtle Observer has removed to more central and commodious premises on Main street.

G. P. Smith is erecting a bakery and confectionery store on Main street.

A young men's mutual improvement society has been organized, from which all professional speakers are excluded.

Mr. McLaren, manager of the industrial school, has taken possession of the stone school-house, and the public school has removed to the town hall.

The citizens generally approve of the railway policy of the government, and, should it be necessary, would send a contingent down to assist the railway commissioner to effect a crossing. There are a few, however, who believe Mr. Luxton and Sir John infallible.

The Birtle Nimrods have returned from the northern hunting grounds, and report having had a splendid time but game scarce.

SILVER CREEK.

An Early Winter—Threshing Progressing—Indignation Against the C. P. R.

SILVER CREEK, Oct. 30.—Winter seems to have settled in, as we have now about five or six inches of snow. Plowing has ceased for the present on account of the snow, although there is no frost in the ground. Very little plowing has been done owing to the lateness of the season.

Threshing is now in full blast. The Messrs. Angus are doing great work with their new steamer, manufactured by Mr. McDonald, of Stratford. There is not much threshing for the machine, owing to the failure of the wheat crop.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McCauley left for Ontario last week for good. J. M. Keating and family accompanied them.

Great indignation is felt here at the action of the C. P. R. in refusing to let the tracklaying be finished across their line. It would seem as if the C. P. R. were doing everything they possibly can detrimental to the interests of the province.

MELBOURNE.

Diphtheria Prevails—Destroying Grain—To be Married.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.—Weather fine.

Mr. Fred Creary shot a fine wild goose, of the Navy species, out of a flock flying over his place this morning.

Our farmers are exchanging friendly visits with their neighbors of Point Pleasant.

The friends of our oldest and most respected bachelor, Mr. James Plant, will be delighted to hear that he has renounced his intention of living a single life, and will be married to Miss North, of Arizona, during the Christmas holidays.

There have been several cases of diphtheria on the Beautiful Plains, north of Carberry, four members of one family having succumbed to the disease, and three more are lying sick and not expected to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Muir, of Calgary, are visiting Mr. McCrea of Pine Creek.

Hay & Wright, threshers, of Portage la Prairie, were expected to arrive here last week, but have failed to come, and the farmers of this district have had no threshing done yet.

Herds of cattle have done considerable damage to stacks of grain in this vicinity.

EAST SELKIRK.

Return of St. Peter's Indians—Colville Landing Spur to be Lifted.

EAST SELKIRK, Oct. 29.—Several of the St. Peter's Indians, who left here last spring to advertise some patent medicine in the Eastern States, returned last week. Most of them were attired in the gaudy apparel in which they appeared while east, blankets which rivalled the rainbow for variety of color, the more glaring predominating; while some of the gentlemen redskins, having apparently become victims to the vagaries of fashion while among the Yankees, sported plug hats of the latest style. They all manifested considerable joy at once more stepping into their native mud, which was knee-deep at the time. Their joy was no doubt enhanced by prospective visions of unlimited feasting on Canadian government pork and a copious supply of better whiskey than could be obtained east, which latter article some of them condemned in unsparing terms, and ventured the opinion that the most serious drawback to the enjoyment of life in the east was that the "skittiwaboo" was "no good."

Mr. H. P. Timmerman, assistant superintendent C. P. R., was here the other day inspecting the Colville Landing spur. It is believed to be the intention of the company to take up that track, which is part of the main line of the old Mackenzie road. Van Horne evidently does not intend his railway to cross the river here yet awhile.

The condition of the surroundings of the station here, at the present time, are simply disgraceful, a sea of liquid mud enclosing it on all sides. Considering the fact that outside of the principal towns, this is one of the best stations on the road for passenger traffic, the C. P. R. really might have some consideration for the comfort of their patrons, who risk much in approaching, on foot, the island on which the station at present stands.

Much indignation is expressed here over the action of the C. P. R. in the railway war, and although the Portage extension may be no direct benefit to this town, hopes are entertained that our valiant Attorney-General may "get there," injunction or no injunction.

Miss La Billois, of Fort William, who has been here on an extended visit, leaves for home this week. She will be greatly missed, as her musical talents and amiable disposition secured her many friends during her stay.

Mr. Godfredy was in Winnipeg on a business trip this week.

Mr. Colin Fraser left here last week for British Columbia.

School was reopened to-day after being closed for two months on account of diphtheria, which has now happily disappeared. Mr. Chapman as principal and Miss Love as assistant teacher.

Mrs. Angus Munroe, who was here on a short visited, returned to town to-day.

SPRINGFIELD.

Council Meeting.

The council met on the 27 October, at Gillespie's hall, North Plympton, all the members present except Wm. Holmes. Minutes of last general meeting on 25th August, and special meeting on 21st September, were read and adopted.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

Your board of works committee beg to report that it has examined the following accounts and would recommend payment of same: A. Robertson, cutting thistles on n.e. ¼ 22, 10, 5e, $2, on s.e. ¼ 21, 10 5e, $2.50; G. Briercliffe, cutting thistles on n.e. ¼ 14, 10, 6e, $1.50, and John Law, cutting thistles on n.w. ¼ 23, 10, 6e, $1.50, and Brown & Rutherford, for lumber, $41.66. W. H. Corbett, chairman.

On motion of Isaac Murphy and John McLachlan, the report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Your finance committee having examined the following accounts, recommend payment of same: Queen's Printer for advertising tax sale, $41.75; W. Goodridge, postage and telephone three months, $16.75; O. B. Harvey attending tax sale, $12; Joseph Wolf, filing lands for taxes, $20. Isaac Murphy, chairman.

On Motion of James Elmy and W. H. Corbett the report was adopted.

Moved by James Elmy, seconded by J. McLachlan, that Donald Scott be authorized to let the job of clearing road allowance for three miles west from Beausejour station for $25. Carried.

Moved by W. H. Corbett, seconded by James Elmy, that the reeve be paid $100 on account of grant for the year 1888. Carried.

Moved by Isaac Murphy, seconded by D. Scott, that the council adjourn to meet again on the last Saturday in November at North Plympton at 10 o'clock a.m.

SELKIRK.

Removal of Lunatics—Lumber Piled on Selkirk Flats—Personal.

SELKIRK, Nov. 2.—Mr. L. A. Cussack, of Winnipeg, has been in town for a few days on business.

Mr. Struthers, manager of Dr. Barnardo's industrial farm, spent Sunday last with his friend, Mr. L. S. Vaughan, of this town.

Major Bowles is in town this week.

The machinery of the new steamer Aurora is all placed. She is expected to go for a trial trip to-day to test the machinery and workmanship. The cabin of the Aurora will be built this winter, and will be ready for use early next spring as a passenger as well as a freight steamer. She will ply between here and Grand Rapids and all lake points.

A game of baseball has been arranged between a team from St. Andrew's and our home team, to be played Saturday, 10th inst., in Selkirk.

Clarke, the barber, is having a new inside put in his shop. A new outside is what is needed now, so Clarke says.

A number of the lunatics from the Northwest Territories, who have been in the asylum here, were taken over to the penitentiary at Stony Mountain on Wednesday.

Last night's train brought a number of lunatics down from Winnipeg, to be taken in charge at the asylum here.

There is more lumber piled up on the flats this fall than ever was seen in Selkirk at one time before. Immense quantities are being shipped on every train, but sufficient cars cannot be had to meet the present demand.

Mr. Davis, of Virden, is spending a few days with his brother, Rev. F. F. Davis, of this town.

Rev. F. F. Davis is attending the synod in Winnipeg this week.

Mr. G. P. Phillips, an old-timer of Selkirk, now master mechanic on the Red River Valley, spent Sunday last in town.

Hallowe'en passed off quietly, very few tricks being played by the boys. A few wagons, barrels, etc., were removed. The boys deserve credit for being able to discern between a good joke and naughty, destructive trick.

The Selkirk Record is thriving. On Monday, the day Judge Killam decided the injunction problem, the town was posted with placards announcing the decision, and newsboys were busy taking in nickels from all quarters.

At present wood is scarce in town, owing chiefly to the bad state of the roads. Selkirk folk are very neighborly; they use each other's wood piles when necessity demands such familiarity.

Mr. Maxwell, manager for Capt. Robinson's fishing operations, left to-day for St. Paul, Minn., where he will put in the winter.

A large shipment of fruit trees, bushes, vines, etc., from the famous nursery of Stone & Wellington, Toronto, arrived this week and were delivered to farmers throughout this district, whose intention it is to give them a fair trial; and if they do well, next year this element of farming will be gone into extensively.

A number of the sports, including Messrs. Bullock, Duncan, Montgomery and Daly, started Wednesday for the marshes near Netley Creek, where they purpose holding the fort for a week or so against the feathered race. It is expected they will return with cartloads of game.

WEST SELKIRK, Nov. 3.—H. B. Hodgins, of this town, met with a serious accident this morning while going to meet the train at East Selkirk. The cab in which he and two passengers were was upset owing to the horses becoming unmanageable and running away. Hodgins was thrown out, his head striking a stump, which made an ugly gash on his forehead. Three ribs were also broken. Dr. Cody was sent for immediately, and dressed the wounds. Since then Hodgins was taken home, where he lies in a critical condition. The doctor thinks he will pull through all right.

MORLEY.

Rev. John McDougall Tells About the Recent Trouble.

MORLEY, Nov. 3.—Rev. John McDougall, speaking of the recent trouble between the missionary sermon here on Sabbath last to a fair congregation. At the close the people responded liberally to his call for aid to help the missionaries in their efforts for the heathen.

Mr. John Jack, an old settler, who lived a few miles north of here, died on Wednesday after a lingering illness.

We had a fall of two inches of snow on Wednesday night, and it still continues to look like winter. Several parties have taken to their sleighs, but wagons are in general use.

Threshing is progressing slowly, and it will take several weeks yet to finish it up.

WEST LYNNE.

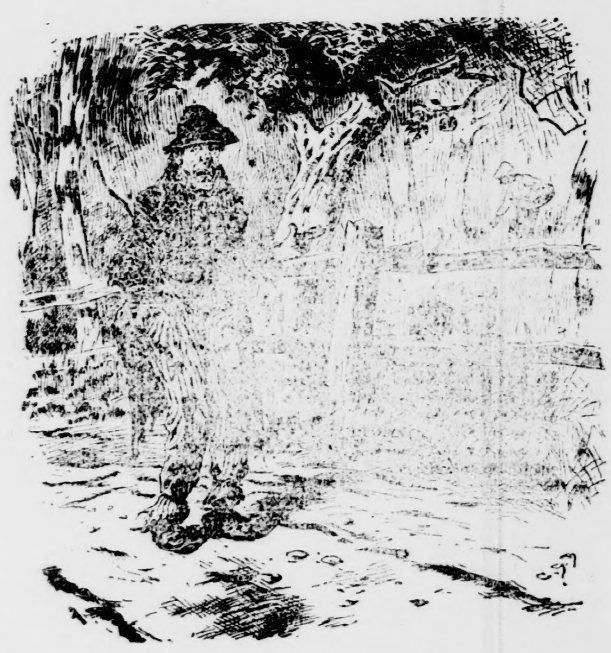
Telephone for Railway Purposes—Other Notes.

WEST LYNNE, Oct. 30.—The N. P. & M. railway propose to establish telephone connection between Pembina, West Lynne and Emerson.

This company's Winnipeg train would be a great convenience to the people of the two latter towns having business to transact in Winnipeg, inasmuch as it permits of their having the whole afternoon in town and a return next day, if the so-called West Lynne station did not stand isolated across a mile and a half of bare, and at present muddy, prairie. Rather than tackle this walk our business men still prefer comfort and the C. P. R.

A gang of men have commenced tearing down the engine shed preparatory to its removal to Winnipeg.

HE WANTED FREE TRADE.



Mr. Waceide T. Raveller—One apple and two dogs! Blamed if they hain't carrying the Protection idea to perfection here?

CHANGES IN RUNNING TIME

Over the C. P. R. Main Line, and All the Branches Into the City.

The Manitoba Road to Connect via Gretna—A Tri-Weekly Train to Emerson.

THE SUN is enabled to announce to its readers to-day the important changes in the C. P. R. time-table, which go into effect on Sunday next, so far as the arrival and departure of trains affect this city. The figures are obtained from Gen. Supt. Whyte, who was visited at the Fort this morning by a SUN reporter.

THE MAIN LINE.

First of all comes the change in the main line, which, according to the revised time-table, will bring the train from the east into the city at noon instead of 9.30 a. m. as heretofore. The train for the west will leave at 1.20 p. m. instead of 10.25 as per old time table. The train from the west will arrive here at four o'clock in the afternoon, leaving for the east at five o'clock. Passengers will, therefore, have ten minutes more time in the city than at present, the train now arriving from the west at 5.10 p.m and leaving for the east fifty minutes later.

ST. P., M. & M. CHANGES.

The St. P., M & M. road, will after next Sunday, make connection with the Canadian Pacific main line via Gretna, abandoning the old Emerson branch, over which they have connected ever since the road ran into the country. The train will arrive at Gretna at 10.25 a.m., reaching Winnipeg at 12.50 p.m., so that passengers will have half-an-hour for luncheon before taking the through Canadian Pacific train west. Departing, the St. P., M. & M. train will leave Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m., instead of during the afternoon as reported in the Call. The Manitoba road intend putting on dining-car service. On the same date a daily train service will be inaugurated from St. Paul to Butte.

THE EMERSON BRANCH.

The Canadian Pacific intend operating the Emerson road as a branch line. Trains will leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, returning to the city the same night.

DELORAINE BRANCH.

The train for Deloraine will leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, after the arrival of the train from the east, at 12.40, reaching its destination at 10.30 o'clock in the evening. A stop will be made at Manitou for dinner. Returning, the train will leave Deloraine on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.15 a. m., reaching Winnipeg in the afternoon at 3.35, in time to connect with the train going east. On the off days a mixed train will leave Winnipeg at 8.45 in the morning, making connection with the St. P. M. & M. train at Gretna, reaching Manitou at 7.55 p.m. The train will leave Manitou on off days at 10.40 a.m., arriving in Winnipeg the same evening at 9.20 p.m. According to present running time the Deloraine train leaves Winnipeg at 10 a.m., reaching its destination at 8.15 p.m. Returning it leaves Deloraine at 6.16 a.m. arriving in Winnipeg at 4.40 p.m.

GLENBORO BRANCH.

The Glenboro train will leave Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:30, after the arrival of the eastern express, reaching Glenboro at 8:20 p. m. Returning, it will leave Glenboro at 8 a. m., arriving in Winnipeg at 3:30 p. m. At present this train leaves Winnipeg at 11 a. m., returning at 3:45 p. m. Supper on the southwestern trip will be served at Holland.

STONEWALL BRANCH.

The trains for Stonewall will leave the city on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays as heretofore. The train will leave here at 10:35 a.m., arriving at Stonewall at 11:50 a.m. Returning, the train leaves Stonewall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching Winnipeg at 4:30 p.m. People visiting Stonewall are enabled, according to the change, to spend some time in that town under the new figures.

WEST SELKIRK BRANCH.

A complete change takes place in the running time on this branch. At present the train leaves here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the city the following mornings at 9:20. According to the change the train will leave Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:45 a.m., reaching West Selkirk at 10:20 a. m. The train returns to Winnipeg on the same days at 4:50, leaving Selkirk at 2:30.

THORNHILL.

Good Price for Wheat—An Old Settler Dies—Missionary Work.

Nov. 2.—Wheat is coming in pretty fast now. We have three buyers on the market with prospects of one or two more shortly. Competition is brisk, as each buyer is determined to get all the wheat he can, and the farmers reap the benefit. The highest price paid this week so far is $1.06, while most of it sells for $1.00.

Barley is worth 48 cents per bushel.

Rev. Thomas Argue preached an eloquent

SACKVILLE'S RECALL.

An Expression of Opinion in Favor of Dufferin's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Now that Lord Sackville is, by the action taken by the government of the United States, no longer minister to this country, the first secretary of the British legation naturally becomes the official representative of the government of Great Britain. Mr. Edwards, the first secretary, is absent, however, and will not return for some time, so that Mr. Michael Herbert, who was recently made second secretary, is now acting minister. Mr. Herbert recently arrived here from Europe, and is to be married to a lady of New York, who will thus become the mistress of the British legation for a time. At the British legation silence is maintained. Lord Sackville refused to see any one yesterday, and the members of the legation who were seen said that all was uncertainty as to his departure from Washington.

ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—I travelled around town many long miles visiting, calling upon eminent people, but no one could I find who considered that Lord Sackville had been anything but indiscreet, or who did not think Cleveland in the wrong. The impression I had after an evening's investigation was that whatever Lord Sackville may please to do, his colleagues here are not given to airing their opinions upon American politics on pending diplomatic difficulties. Opinion ran high and strong at all principal clubs, both against President Cleveland and Sackville's indiscretion. The objurgations on President Cleveland in the papers and the resentment expressed have got largely into the clubs. Gen. Acton, a friend of the Prince of Wales, who refused to be interviewed at the Salisbury club, however, said: "But you may say this: It is the general opinion of our set that, while Sackville made an awful mess of it, Cleveland acted in an arbitrary manner, and now the question is, Shall we send any one in his place at all?"

THE INCIDENT ENDED.

The government consider the Sackville incident ended. They have not however, been advised of the date of Lord Sackville's return. It is possible some time may elapse before the new ambassador will be sent to Washington by the government. In American circles here some anxiety is expressed for the appointment to the post of Lord Dufferin, who has resigned his post as Viceroy of India.

SIR JOHN'S OPINION.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Sir John Macdonald expresses the opinion that the British government will follow its usual rule of promotion and name Secretary Edwards as Lord Sackville's successor at Washington.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Herald has compiled opinions of editors all over the country as to how they regard the dismissal of Lord Sackville, and sums up as follows: Approving the dismissal, 68; disapproving, 32; undecided, 11.

Comments of the British Press.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News says: "Lord Sackville may be congratulated upon having involved his country in the most serious misunderstanding with America that has occurred since the settlement of the Alabama claims. There was not much in the letter, but he unfortunately did not mend matters by the interviews granted to Washington correspondents. He might at least have held his tongue. He has succeeded in making bad worse, and has deepened the impression, previously very slight, that he intended to charge the American government with insincerity in its international dealings. That is an accusation which even if true, no high-spirited people would endure from the representative of a foreign power."

The Standard has another leader of the same bellicose nature with yesterday's, and advises Lord Salisbury. It says: "In retaliation, it might be proper to show our common sense or wounded dignity by tendering Mr. Phelps his passport." It also observes: "Cleveland has done to the minister of Great Britain what statesmanship would hesitate to do to a representative of the smallest state. The President, not satisfied with renouncing diplomatic intercourse, must needs strip him of all title to functions for which he is accredited. He degrades our ambassador before ordering him to leave the country. Lord Sackville is not allowed the ordinary hospitality of American soil. He is told to go at once. If war had been declared between the two nations the State department could have done nothing more obtrusively unfriendly."

The Times remarks: "A more ridiculous spectacle is rarely witnessed in any civilized country than the flurried and unmannerly haste with which the government of President Cleveland has endeavored to put a slight on this country, obviously for electioneering purposes."

The Morning Post, in the course of a long leader, says: "We find the head of the republic driven to offer an affront to the British minister, and through him to the friendly country which he represents. To Englishmen the incident is of little importance. This country has nothing to hope for or fear from the United States, and it is a matter of small interest to us whether the Democrats or Republicans win in the coming election."

"Lord Salisbury," says that journal, "has by his silence gained an advantage for his government." Lord Salisbury would certainly have been wrong to make speeches on international negotiations before they were completed. If, however, Lord Salisbury has pushed his reticence so far as to make no adequate response to the American government's demands, he has only invited for Lord Sackville additional and avoidable humiliation.

Referring to the Sackville incident, the St. James Gazette says to-day: "England should treat Secretary Bayard's insolence with contempt. We are not, however, exactly prepared to send ironclads to Long Island because Secretary Bayard has been outrageously offensive. Respectable Americans are nearly as much disgusted over the event as Englishmen."

WOULD WOMEN VOTE?

Over Thirty of the Most Famous Women Answer the Question.

[Copyrighted, 1888.]

Curiously enough the most important and vital question which enters into the woman suffrage discussion has hitherto been overlooked—would women vote if they could? With a view to securing the best attainable answer to this query, it has been propounded to some of the brightest minds—women whose opinions would be most valuable. The writers whose letters are given below represent, it will be noticed, almost every walk of life in which the women of the United States have distinguished themselves, and this collection of opinions, it may justly be urged, will stand as the most important contribution ever offered to the woman suffrage question:

The Duke of Argyle, whom I remember once to have seen superbly overshadowed by his magnificent mother-in-law, the Duchess of Sutherland, though himself a fair specimen of progressive manhood, is sternly conservative womanward. In a lecture, which some twenty years ago he was gracious enough to deliver before a Mechanics' Institute, he said, "A woman has no right to appear upon a platform except when she is about to be hung—then it is unavoidable." This smart saying caused great hilarity among his Grace's audience, a little wit from a nobleman going a great way. I used to quote that sentence in a lecture I was bold enough to deliver from many a platform, and it always brought a laugh—at woman's expense—but then, again, my comment on it, though not particularly smart, never failed to bring generous applause, and this comment was: "The freedom of the scaffold, the ghastly equality of the gallows, so graciously accorded to woman by the Duke of Argyle, is not enough. Give her a fair swing at life as well as at death; let her have a voice at least in the selection of the men who make and administer the laws under which woman may be taxed, divorced, deprived of her children, imprisoned, tried, and hung." That was my sentiment twenty years ago, it is mine to-day, and I propose to stand by it. Would I vote if I could? Yea, verily, at divers times and in divers places, to make up for my long political disability. I think that for the first presidential election after my tardy enfranchisement I would hie me to a certain city in which I lived during my trying days of the Republic, and when my little literary income was taxed for the carrying of a war in which no woman had any glory stock, only a ruinous investment of anxieties and agonies, and in that city I would wield the franchise with the patriotic prodigality of a newly-landed Hibernian Democrat, casting my vote right and left from "morn to dewy eve."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

If the right were mine, I should hold it a duty and a pleasure to go to the polls and vote.

SUSAN E. WALLACE.

If suffrage were given me I certainly should not go the polls without my husband's company. Had that right been given me before he was taken from me, it is not necessary for me to say what I should have done.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Personally I have no sympathy with the Woman's Suffrage movement, but should it come to pass that the majority of women of the United States thought it fit to have a vote, I should fall into line as a matter of duty. When I think of the attendant necessities, such as separate polls for women, women inspectors of election, the means of appointment and the gradual merging of the detestable features of practical politics into a woman's life, I cannot but say that it is bad enough when men are compelled to mingle in the crowd that stir up the ingredients thrown into the political caldron.

ANNA CATHARINE GREEN.

Under no circumstances would I exercise the right of suffrage were it possible for me to do so. I see no benefit that could accrue to my sex by such an act. On the other hand, I see the harm which might ensue. There is a great deal of talk about the refining influence of woman upon politics, but the coarsening effects of politics upon woman are evidently overlooked. No, no! I do not wish to vote, and I hope the day may be far distant when my sex is given the lawful right to do so.

MARION HARLAND.

I do not feel prepared to say what, as an individual, I would do were franchise given to women.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Whether I would vote would depend upon what was to be voted for. Political questions, as I look at them now from the outside, do not interest me enough to make me desire to be a voter. They do not seem to me to involve the principles that I really care for—party politics I mean, of course. If I saw that my vote would help to make the national standard a higher one, I should consider it my duty to give it, and my desire is always to do my duty.

LUCY LARCOM.

I should not vote. My reasons are that whenever I undertake any new enterprise I give a vast amount of mentality, vital force, and time to it. I have only enough mentality, vital force, and time now to inadequately meet the demands of nearer duties than national affairs. To keep my family comfortably looked after, my home attractive to my household and guests (which is still a part of woman's sphere, I think), my literary contracts filled, and to follow my idea of duty in other directions, renders it impossible for me to enter into the subject of suffrage intelligently. I leave it, therefore, for the present to others who are more capable or to those who have fewer obligations of a domestic nature.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

I have never worked for suffrage because I do not believe in it for all men any more than for all women. But if it came unsought, if it was conferred, its exercise becomes the citizen's duty. When the candidate suited me, I should certainly vote, but I would desire no part or lot in mere machine politics. The great point in regard to suffrage, so far as women are concerned, is this: Suffrage is the recognition which the state accords to manhood. Womanhood does not exist for it, and presumably, therefore, has no value. The vulgar and ignorant look upon it in this way, and treat women accordingly. The state ought to recognize those upon whom it imposes taxes and burdens in some other way than punishable creatures. If women are not allowed to exist as citizens, they ought not to be taxed as citizens, and they should be as free of punishment as they are declared to be of responsibility. I like to be governed myself, by some one who understands it, and I do not want any part in it because I do not think I understand it. But if it is to be a free game in which everybody takes a hand—a dinner for which every one cooks his own potato—women should not be left out without being heavily handicapped in the struggle for that existence which, once imposed, must be maintained; and it is not creditable to the great modern Republic to cast such a slur upon the women who helped to found it, or lower them in the eyes of the brutal and ignorant to whom it opens its arms.

JENNY JUNE.

I might vote if pressed into the necessity by the voting of all sorts of other women. But I shall hope that it may never fall to my experience. I believe that woman occupies a central, not an external place in the order of things, and I do not wish that order turned inside out.

ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY.

Did I possess the right of suffrage, I certainly should vote on almost all occasions. The exceptions would be those few cases where the question to be voted upon demanded for an intelligent decision, technical knowledge that I had either insufficient time or ability to acquire; or where I happened to be distinctly opposed to all the candidates nominated for election.

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M. D.

Nothing would induce me to go to the polls and vote. For the reason that I do not think it is a woman's place, or within a woman's capacity to do so. I fully agree with St. Paul in his estimate of a woman's powers and duties.

ROSE TERRY COOKE.

I believe it would have been better to carefully restrict the voting of men by high educational and certain property qualifications. But since only the matter of general representation, and not a certain degree of intelligence and knowledge of the care of property are considered in the matter of deciding upon public questions which concern women as well as men, I believe common justice gives women the right to vote. Personally, I have no wish to hasten the day when woman suffrage will be allowed, but I believe that day to be inevitable, and I should certainly consider it my duty to vote. To the plea that the ignorant vote would be so greatly increased, I maintain that women will become educated by the use and possession of their right much faster than men who have become educated, and that there will be a larger proportion of conscientious and unpartisan votes than are cast now.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

Under no imaginable circumstances could I go to the polls or exercise the right of voting. American women enjoy without restraint every civil, social, ethical, and intellectual right compatible with feminine delicacy and refined Christian womanhood; and to invite them into the arena of politics would prove subversive of all domestic quietude, loosen the ties that link them to their true kingdom, the home hearth, and prove as disastrous to harmonious social order as did the "Wooden Horse" to the households of Troy. "Woman's right to vote" would involve the forfeiture of woman's privilege of commanding the reverence and deferential homage of mankind. Feminine opinion is a powerful political factor when expressed gently in the sacred precincts of home by dropping ballots of noble aims and exalted principles and sentiments into the open hearts and minds of brothers, husbands and sons, but wrangling and wrestling at "election polls" would inevitably resolve the whole question of woman's political influence into one of mere numerical valuation.

AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON.

I am in favor of Woman Suffrage, and would vote if the right were extended to me, for many reasons, based on the advantage to be derived therefrom by both sexes. One of my weightiest reasons for it is, that I think it would be the surest means of securing for women the simple justice of equal pay for equal work. Facts show that voters alone have their interests properly guarded. For example, while the disbanded volunteers of the late war who stay at home and vote are a privileged class on whom honors and emoluments are heaped—and very justly—the regular army, who fought none less bravely, but who are non-voters, are treated with scant consideration. In time of peace, moreover, I believe that the exercise of suffrage would train women to higher thoughts and aims, and introduce a refining influence in politics, so that women would be made stronger and men finer thereby.

MARY L. BOOTH.

I should most certainly vote if I had the legal right to do so.

LUCY STONE.

For the sake of other women who have wrongs to right, and to exert an influence in the direction of progress and reform, I should go to the polls and vote. Interested in all topics of the time: Education, religion, politics, the liquor question, social purity (with one moral standard for both sexes), I should gladly endure a little discomfort or criticism for the privilege of declaring my conviction by a vote.

KATE SANBORN.

The sense of duty alone would induce me to vote if I could, but never should I do so from choice. The ballot-box receives woman's best aid when she exercises her influence upon her husband, brother or father to vote honestly and for the highest and best principles. If the polls are surrounded with such an impure atmosphere as to make respectable men dread going to them on election day, surely woman would have no place there.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

To a good citizen—man or woman—the right to vote should imply the honorable exercise of a grave trust, after a conscientious consideration of the history, the significance, and the tendencies of national movements and political situations. Personally, I am not impatient for the advent of Woman Suffrage. But if it should come I certainly would recognize the obligations involved.

MARY MAPES DODGE.

Should I exercise the right of suffrage if I had it? I certainly should think I ought to do so.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Would women vote? I confidently answer yes. Majorities of men must be in favor of woman's vote before it will be granted, since only by their will can this change come. When they have grown so large-minded and generous-hearted as to welcome woman to a place beside them upon the throne of government, women will not be at all backward about coming forward. King Majority will find his suit not less successful than have been those of lesser kings since time began. In some of the states women have voted, much to the terror of the illicit saloons and the liquor traffic, and women all over our country are gaining some dim idea that for one half the race to be wholly governed by laws made and administered by the other half is not fair play.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

I have never desired suffrage for women. I think woman has her sphere, and man his sphere, and that these spheres are not interchangeable. Nevertheless, if suffrage were given to women, I fear that I should feel it my duty to vote. But I, for one, would prefer that no such additional burden should be laid upon me.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Whatever my opinions as to the importance or desirability to women of the ballot, if the polls were opened to them I should feel obliged to vote, for the same reason that I insist every man should vote now, namely, that the intelligence of the country shall be represented as well as its ignorance.

OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

I have always believed in the right of Woman Suffrage, and when a few years since the right was first given in Boston to vote upon school matters, I complied with the conditions and voted.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

I do not admit that any man, or body of men, can "extend to me the right" of self-government. That "right," like the right to breathe, is already as much woman's as man's; he simply denies her the chance to exercise it. Should opportunity arise, I should most certainly vote—not as a privilege graciously granted by my masters, but as a right and a duty.

ELIZABETH AKERS.

I have not yet been convinced that the granting of the right of suffrage to woman would, on the whole, be to her advantage, or to that of the state. But when (if it ever does) the voice of the Commonwealth calls her daughters to the polls, it will be their manifest duty to obey it, as it is that of her sons now.

JULIA C. R. DORR.

I would not go to the polls and vote if suffrage were extended to women. I believe in the justice of the ballot for woman if the majority of women desire it, and when they wish it they will get it without trouble.

EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

I have always been in favor of equalizing life's chances to a greater extent than now exist between man and woman, and if the use of the ballot can be made the instrument to bring about a more uniform scale of services and compensation, I for one say, let us have it.

MRS. W. S. HANCOCK.

If by the laws of our country women were entitled to vote, I should certainly consider it my duty to do so.

MRS. J. T. FIELDS.

I have only to answer no.

CELIA THAXTER.

Would I vote? Bless your heart! I do vote, every year, as by the laws of Massachusetts I am allowed to vote for school committee. It is but a crumb from the loaf, the whole of which belongs to me. Nevertheless, I bravely deposit my beggarly and semi-pauperized vote, and then, like Oliver Twist, reach up my hand for "more."

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

News Notes by Cable.

A dispatch from Heidelberg says that James C. Flood is improving.

Grand Duke Paul of Russia, while at Athens, will probably be betrothed to Princess Alexandria of Greece.

The Archbishop of Carlovitz, who approved the Milan-Natalie divorce, has suddenly resigned on the plea of ill-health.

Thirty thousand men employed in the Derbyshire colleries have been conceded an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

It is expected that Gladstone will speak in Birmingham next week. This is regarded as an important occasion as marking the final severance of the Whigs from the Radical-Liberal party.

Emerson Times: We were not a little surprised to learn that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway freight rate on lumber to West Lynne is about $15 per car greater than to Pembina, while to St. Jean Baptiste, some twenty miles further down the line, it is no greater than to West Lynne. In other words, an Emerson dealer purchasing American lumber can take it to St. Jean Baptiste, or even to Winnipeg, for just the same figure in freight as he could do to West Lynne, two miles distant only from Pembina. Reversing the positions, the Emerson dealer pays just as much freight from Pembina to West Lynne, a distance of two miles, as the St. Jean Baptiste or Winnipeg dealer does to either of those points, distant 20 and 65 miles respectively from Pembina. This will appear to most people in the light of a most extraordinary method of calculating freights.

HALLOWE'EN.

Suggestions for Hallowe'en Festivities—Queer Ways of Finding Lovers.

Charming Points from Folk-Lore Poets—The Pagan Element of the Event.

All the boys and girls know that October 31 was all Hallow Even, though most of them corrupt its name to Hallow Eve. They know that it is a night of mirth and mystery specially devoted to mischief, fun, incantations, divinations, charms and spells; but very few of them or their elders understand its real significance, or can tell whence it derives its name. It is many centuries since the church, finding it impossible, from the great and constantly increasing multitude of the saints, to set apart a separate day for each one, decreed that November 1 should thenceforward be kept as a day in honor of all the saints, and that it should be known as All Hallow Mass or All Saints' day, and that the night of October 31, immediately preceding it, should thereafter be kept as a vigil and be known as All Hallow Eve, these occasions being still observed in the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches.

From its first origination Hallow Eve has been invested with a peculiarly mystic character. It is an almost universal superstition that supernatural influences then have unusual power; that devils, witches and fairies are abroad; that all spirits are free to roam through space, and that the spiritual element in all living humanity can be detached from corporal restraint and made to read its own future or to reveal to others what fate may have in store for them. As there is nothing in the church celebration of the ensuing day of All Saints to justify these singular ideas and customs associated with Hallow Eve, and as none of them are of a religious character, we may justly regard them as relics of Pagan times.

In all ages and countries Hallow Eve has been deemed, as it still is, the occasion par excellence for divining the answer to that momentous question, which absorbs so large a share of the thoughts of romantic young men and maidens.

WHO IS TO MARRY WHOM?

The means employed to gain this much-desired information are as quaint and curious as they are numerous and varied. For this purpose every time and every country—almost every district of every country—has had its own charms and spells peculiar to itself, and they have furnished an almost inexhaustible theme to folk poets and compilers of folk lore.

Those of Scotland have been most graphically described by that greatest of all poets of the people, Robert Burns. In his poem of "Hallowe'en" he has given us a most vivid account of more than half a score of Hallow Eve charms and spells peculiar to the Scottish peasantry.

In a very old book of folk lore called "Ye True Arte to Reade Ye Future" I find the following: "If a maid would know ye name of ye man she is to marry let her on All Hallow Even, steal out to a lime kiln, and throw therein a clue of blue yarn, still holding to ye other end. Presently ye end in ye kiln will be sharply pulled. Then ye maid must say, 'Who holds?' Whereupon ye voice of her future husband will pronounce his name—both ye Christian and ye sur name." The only obstacle to the successful performance of this spell is the difficulty of finding an old lime kiln, but as lime kilns willl be in great demand among our young women when the important statement made in the above paragraph becomes generally known, and as a demand for any article in this country is speedily met by an abundant supply, the number of lime kilns will doubtless soon be largely augmented to the great delight of anxious match-making mammas and their dutiful offspring.

Water, nuts and apples bear a prominent part in the spells and charms of Hallow Eve. A quaint old book of charms, published in Edinburgh in 1690, entitled "Old Father Time's Bundle of Faggots Newly Bound Up," declares that an infallible means of getting a view of your future husband or wife is to go to bed on Hallow Eve with a glass of water, in which a small sliver of wood has been placed, standing on a table by your bedside. In the night you will dream of falling from a bridge into a river, and of being rescued by your future wife or husband, whom you will see as distinctly as though viewed with waking eyes. This charm is thus alluded to by the English poet Gay:

Last Hallow Eve I longed my love to see.
And tried a spell to call her up to me;
With wood and water standing by my side,
I dreamed a dream and saw my own sweet bride.

In connection with this spell I am reminded of a curious circumstance which came under my immediate observation. While visiting my younger brother in Newton, Mass., some years ago, my sister-in-law complained at the breakfast table on the morning after Hallow Eve that she had spent a most wretched night. On my enquiring the cause she stated that she had had a strangely vivid and

MOST SINGULAR DREAM,

from which she had awakened with a feeling of the most distressing exhaustion. She dreamt that she was walking along the bank of a river, when a gentleman, whose face she saw as plainly and distinctly as she ever saw anything, and whose features were indelibly imprinted upon her memory, fell from a bridge erected across the stream. Without a moment's hesitation she plunged into the water, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in bringing him safely ashore, whereupon she awoke, feeling as much exhausted as if she had actually passed through such a thrilling experience.

In less than three months from that time my brother sickened and died. His young widow continued to reside in the same place with her two children. Four years later I again paid her a visit, and while a guest at her house I learned that a bachelor friend of mine would be in the neighboring city of Boston on a certain date, and I telegraphed him to visit me at Newton. I met him at the railway station and drove him to my sister-in-law's residence.

It was a beautiful summer evening, and looking from the carriage as we approached the house we saw her watering some flower on the lawn. At sight of her my friend seemed so much agitated that I anxiously enquired the reason of his discomfiture, and asked if he had ever seen the lady before. He had barely time to answer "Yes, once, and I will tell you all about it when I have an opportunity," before we had alighted and were in her presence. To my amazement she seemed quite as much discomposed as my friend had been.

He subsequently told me that on the very Hallow Eve when my sister in law had dreamt the dream above-mentioned, he had tried the spell of the glass of water and the sliver of wood recommended by my "Old Father Time's Bundle of Faggots," which I had loaned him, and that he had dreamt of falling off a bridge into a river and of being rescued by the lady in whose house we then were, and whom he saw in his visit as distinctly as when he beheld her that night on the lawn. I also learned from my sister in-law that my friend was the very man whom she had dreamt of rescuing on the same Hallow Eve.

The story of this most curious coincidence, which is literally true exactly as stated, is made complete by the fact that this pair of dreamers were made man and wife before another Hallow Eve.

In a folk lore book called "Ye Mysteries of Ye Wytchecraft," which is the oldest in my collection, there is given

A CHARM,

"By which a maid may know if ye man she loves be true." To perform this the maid is directed to pluck at midnight, on All Hallow Eve, two monthly roses with long stems, naming one for herself and the other for her lover. She must then go directly to her sleeping room without speaking to any one, and kneeling beside her bed, must twine the stems of the two roses together, and then repeat the following lines, meanwhile gazing intently upon the rose named for her lover:

Twine, twine and intertwine.
Let my love be wholly mine,
If his heart be kind and true,
Deeper grow his rose's hue.

If her swain be faithful the color of the rose representing him will grow darker and more intense.

Of all the many Hallow Eve spells and charms associated with nuts, one of the oldest is that which prevails in some of England's northern counties, and which is to the effect that if a young man or woman will go out at midnight on Hallow Eve to a walnut tree and walk around it three times, crying out each time, "Let him (or her) that is to be my true love bring me some walnuts," the future wife or husband will be seen in the tree gathering its fruit. The poet Gay thus refers, in his "Pastorals," to this custom:

Last Hallow Eve I sought a walnut tree
In hopes my true love's face that I might see.
Three times I called, three times I walked apace
Then in the tree I saw my true love's face.

A very old Hallow Eve divination, formerly much practiced by English rustics to tell from what quarter of the compass the future husband or wife will come, is performed by stealing out unobserved at midnight, plucking a small lock of hair from one's head and casting it to the breeze. Whatever direction is blown toward is believed to be the location of the future matrimonial partner. This divinition is also mentioned by Gay in his "Pastorals," as follows:

I pluckt this lock of hair from out my head,
To tell whence comes the one that I shall wed.
Fly, silken hair, fly all the world around,
Until you reach the spot where my true love is found.

There can be no question that many of the observances of Hallow Eve are derived from those of the old Roman festival of Pamona, when divinations and the consulting of oracles and omens were universally practiced. Lighting bon fires is one of the oldest and most universal of Hallow Eve usages, yet the Germanic and Celtic nations were both accustomed to kindle them on October 31, centuries before they ever heard of the Christian religion and its vigil of All Hallow Eve. It is probable that the boys of those old races indulged on that date, in the same mischievous practices which now afford so much pleasure to our youngsters, and no doubt the little sons and daughters of the ancient Romans, Germans and Celts carminated the municipality (or in the vulgar, "painted the town red") quite as extensively as our own children do now by ringing door-bells and running away before they can be answered, beating in the panels of front doors with cabbage heads, misplacing signs, gates and fences and raising Old Nick generally.

GEOFFREY WILLISTON CHRISTINE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Cardinal Newman is now out of danger. A thanksgiving service for his recovery was held yesterday.

It is stated Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt will be examined before the Parnell commission in regard to statements in Capt. O'Shea's testimony relative to the Kilmainham treaty.

The Berlin Germania (Catholic) says that the Pope has sent to President Carnot a letter in which his Holiness points out the necessity for a good understanding between France and the vatican.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Fine weatner.

—Sleighs are running.

—Subscribe for THE PROGRESS.

—Rev. G. B. Childs is spending a holiday in town.

—Qu'Appelle reading room was opened yesterday.

—A number of the boys have been skating on the reservoir.

—Mr. W. W. McMillan, of Winnipeg paid our town a visit last week.

—The Rev. A. Campbell, of Fort Qu'Appelle, preached an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, M.T.L., came down from the Capital on Saturday evening's train but returned again on Sunday night's express.

—Mr. S. Teese moved a house belonging to Mr. A. J. Baker, from Walsh street to the north east corner of Ninth avenue and Caswell street, yesterday forenoon.

—Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. F. Marwood and Mr. James Weidman, editor of THE PROGRESS, went up to Regina, on Tuesday night, to attend the Temperance Convention.

—The pulpit of Rev. A. Andrews of this town, was very acceptably filled last Sunday evening by a young minister from Wascana, Rev. A. Wooley. We shall heartily welcome Mr. Wooley again to our town whenever he can be persuaded to come.

—The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Guerin will regret to hear of the death of their infant son, who expired last Tuesday night. The funeral servicewill be held at S. Peter's church on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 14 o'clock. Friends will kindly receive this intimation.

—On Sunday last one of the pioneers of this town, was taken from our midst by death. Mr. E. Daniels had been ill for some time, being prostrated by an abcess, from which his blood became poisoned and his system was too weak to resist it. His remains were interred at the cemetery on Tuesday, being followed by a large concourse of friends.

—At the Queen's: J. T. O'Brien Brandon; F. E. Davis, Uxbridge, Ont.; F. Carson, Yorkton; W. Smith, H. C. Goldie, T. Ormiston, S. Westwood, Fort Qu'Appelle; E. Broadway, Vancouver; W. W. McMillan, F. Hughes, Winnipeg; Mrs, Ormiston and daughter, Liverpool, Eng.; C. McLean, Virden; W. H. Gray, Regina; Mrs. W. Treewartha, J. Cowan, McLean; J. McAuley, Quill Plain.

—At the Leland: J. Richards, Cobourg, Ont.; J. Markley, J. A. Conner, Corp. J. Horner, His Honor Judge Richardson, D. Watson, Regina; R. Oliver, Ellisboro; R. Glass, Montreal; C. Clive, Oakshella; H. G. Hubbell, A. Holdsworth, S. Waller, J. E. Holdsworth, Sergt. C. C. Colebrook, Moose Jaw; J. W. Munroe, M. McDonald, J. C. Gillespie, S. R. Edwards, Winnipeg; A. Stibbard, M. C. McLean, Indian Head; Rev. A. Campbell, H. A. J. McDougald, Fort Qu'Appelle.

—The mounted paper hunt held last Saturday afternoon proved a great success, four ladies and ten gentlemen riding. The "hares" were allowed fifteen minutes start and soon disappeared from sight north of the town. When time was called by the "master of hounds," Mr. Sperling, a start was made which was well worth seeing. The "scent" was found about three-quarters of a mile from the starting point and was followed at a rapid pace for some distance to a point where the "hares" had doubled when some time was lost in gettingthe right "scent," but it was soon found and away went the "hounds" at a spanking pace until another double of the "hares" again cause some bother; this, however, was soon satisfactorily settled by a farmer on top of a load of hay, who had seen the "hares" pass and make a long detour, and from his elevated post can now see them pointing for home. The "scent" is here dropped and away went the "hounds" trusting to chance to find ths "scent" where directed, or better yet, to catch sight of the "hares," which are now running in open country, fortune favors "a kill," for upon comming over the brow of a hill they saw the "hares" galloping along in blissful ignorance of their near approach. The pace now becomes terrific. The "hares" know their only chance and a poor one at that, is in reaching the friendly cover of the bluffs about a mile off. They reached cover but the "hounds are upon them and they are soon run down, one lady, Mrs. Nelson, being in at "the death." There were several tumbles but fortunately no one was hurt. All seemed to enjoy their run and expressed their intention to be at the next "meet," which will take place at the same hour and spot as the last, upon upon Saturday afternoon, health and weather permitting. An effort is being made to get the nucleus of a pack of hounds this fall so that by next season there will be a small pack trained for fox hunting. This is a royal sport and one well adapted to this locality and if once fairly started is sure to succeed.

QU'APPELLE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The committee of the hospital have found difficulty in procuring sufficient accommodation for carrying out all that was first proposed in connection with the hospital scheme, bnt a small house has been procured and is now under repairs. As the rooms are limited in size and number the house has been taken for a short term of six months. It is proposed to use the house as a Maternity Hospital. Any of those who so kindly supported the committee by contributions, objecting to the proposed temporary change of plan, will kindly meet the committee on Monday, at 14 o'clock, at Mrs. Caswell's house.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column the annual general meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will be held on Monday, the 3rd day of December. Farmers should take note of this and make it a point to attend, as at this meeting the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and farmers, if they take any interest in the workings of the Society beyond the show should attend and see that proper men are appointed, who will be able and willing to attend the monthly meetings. For three years that the Socity has been in existence a considerable amount of apathy bas been shown by the farmers with regard to the working of the Society, but there has been no apathy amongst the same class in the amount of grumbling and complaining about the way in which the show was managed. It is to be hoped, therefore, that on this occasion the farmers will come in and elect men they consider fit to do the work and as there are at least eleven officers to be elected, they should be able to pick out competent men for the work. At the same time we must say it is anything but thankful of them to abuse the present board of directors, who, during the past year did all they could to make the Society a success. One of the greatest difficulties to contend with has, herctofore, been the selecting of judges, and in the address presented to the Lieut.-Governor when he honored us by opening our show this fall, this difficulty was explained to him and he spoke very favorably of a scheme for bringing up judges from Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces, with which he was in full accord and promised to bring the same before the Legislative Assembly. If this scheme can be worked out it is felt that a great deal more satisfaction will be given to exhibitors. This year there were only 110 members, of which number were no less than 46 from the Town and 12 from outside the District, leaving only 51 from amongst the farmers. This is not as it should be, as, to make the Society a complete success, and add more classes and prizes to the list, every resident in the municipality should become a member and that early in the year so as to enable the Board of Directors to arrange their prize list in good time, which at present they cannot do as they do not know what funds will be available. As these shows are growing more important and valuable to the country every year it is to be hoped that the membership of the Society will rapidly increase, and competition amongst residents become keener.

QU'APPELE READING ROOM.

On Tuesday evening towards 20 o'clock Qu'Appelle and his wife began streaming to McLane's Hall. The Hall was comfortably seated, warm, and well lit, ready to receive them: but make what efforts possible, those who were tardy had to pay the penalty of not finding a seat.

A few minutes after 20 Mr. McCannell took the Chair and in a few well chosen words explained the proposed working of the Qu'Appelle Reading Room. A building had been secured the two lower rooms of which were to be used as reading and smoking rooms respectively, while the two upper rooms were to be let. The room was to be open between the hours 9 and 22, to be heated by coal and well supplied with reading matter in the form of daily papers, magazines, etc. A neucleus of a library had been given by Mr. Cullen, supplemented by Mr. Redpath. Every effort will be made to make it comfortable and attractive. The Chairman, after thanking the audience for the hearty support they had given by their presence, called upon Mrs. Guerin to begin the program by a reading, which she did in her best manner, followed by Rev. Mr. Green, Mrs. Marwood, Mr. Strong, Mrs. Bulyea and Mr. Jones, each doing their respective parts in the most approved manner and to the delight of the audience. It would seem unfair to mention any one piece above another though a notice of the concert would be incomplete without mentioning Mrs. Guerin's rendering of "Mrs. Nickleby's interview with the next door neighbor." It simply brought down the house. During a short intermission Dr. Edwards took the opportunity to make a few remarks about the reading matter already promised for the room and to solicit further contributions. Also to thank in behalf of the committee, the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly consented to take part in the program. Thanks were also tendered to those who had contributed to the Library and Reading Room, and to Mr. McLane for the use of the Hall and organ. The singing of God save the Queen brought a most enjoyable evening to a close, and all departed home congratulating themselves that they had so wisely spent 25 cents.

THE TOMB.

DANIELS.—At Qu'Appelle, on the 4th inst., Edward Daniels, aged 59 years.

GUERIN.—At Qu'Appelle, on the 6th inst., Albert Berkley, infant son of J. F. Guerin, Dental Surgeon.

NOTICE.

THE COUNCIL of South Qu'Appelle, will meet on

Saturday, the 17th November,

To consider the lands advertised for Sale by the Sheriff.

Any person having complaint to make against the list as now advertised in the Regina Leader, will please communicate such to the Clerk of the Council on or before the 16th. By order,

A. M. McLANE.
Clerk.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 5, 1888.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Henry J. Edwards, late of Qu'appelle Station in the District of Assiniboia, Cabinet-maker, who died on or about the Third day of July, 1888, intestate, are requested on or before the Seventh day of December, 1888, to send in to the undersigned by letter, a statement of the nature and amount of their claims, and the securities if any held by them; together with their full names and addresses.

After the said day the estate will be distributed, regard being had for such claims only as the undersigned may then have notice of.

Dated at Qu'Appelle Station this Seventh day of November, 1888.

LESLIE GORDON,
Administrator.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,

Insurance & General Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.

☞ Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices. ☜

QU'APPELLE, N W T

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON. Proprietor.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Plow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.